Bellefonte Republican.

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Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. Terms: $1 50 per Year

Beaver & Gephart

REPEAL IT? OH, NO!

Some of our good natured Democratic contemporaries appear to think that they can work up a disposition among Republicans to disavow Protection by quoting the views and wishes of certain Republican journals favoring a repeal of the McKinley bill, But these happen to be journals which were always opposed to the new tariff. They are undoubtedly important and influential: The McKinley bill was adopted, however, in spite of their counsels, and the facts that the Democrats have carried the day since gives no especial present weight to their views because the victory has been won upon fewer votes than were cast for the Free-Trade policy when it was beaten in 1888. There has been no accession whatever to the Democratic strength since it was mustered for Cleveland and overcome by Harrison. On the contrary, the figures of the late election show that it has fallen off.

In every State in the Union where the Democrats made gains on their Congressional tickets local causes contributed so greatly to that result that no fair estimate can be derived from the returns as to the country's view of the McKinley bill. The saloon triumphed in Massachusetts: Mr. Quay was overthrown in Pennsylvania, The Bennet law was in effect repealed in Wisconsin. In New York and New-Hampshire party discussions led, as they always must, to party reverses, while in the West, where the Farmer's Alliance made itself felt a controlling agency, the tariff, according to the president of the Alliance, "cut but a small figure." Dissatisfaction with appointments, which every Administration at the beginning must expect to encounter, and indifference, which every majority party has to contend against, fully account for whatever remains of the result after local issues and the Alliance agitation are considered.

The true fact is that the people have not yet rendered their verdict on the McKinley bill. Nor can they do so satisfactorily until its operations are examined. It had been a law less than thirty days when they cast their votes. To talk now of repealing it without a trial is to talk nonsense, and none understand that better than the clamerous Democracy. The McKinley bill will stand until the people have had a chance to test by experience the real results of the policy embodied in it. The anxiety of the Democrats to bring about a surrender now by assuming that every newly elected Democratic Congressman is a visible protest of the people against it is an anxiety easy to understand. They realize well enough that only by demoralizing their adversaries now can they hope for success in 1892.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER'S business-like report of the business operations of a great business department, like his first annual report, is full of sound, practical economy. The suppression of lotteries in the mails is a great moral triumph, for which the department has been for years ineffectually striving. It has been accompanied by many lesser reforms, and in the postal telegraph the way is pointed to an extension of the Post Office, which the public thoroughly approves. No one can doubt that the Post Office will eventually conduct the telegraph business of the country, and Mr. Wanamaker is abreast of public opinion in urging that steps be taken toward a postal telegraph. The protest which Mr. Wanamaker makes against the needless cost of buildings will appeal to everyone, and the public will be surprised to learn that a profit of nearly $2,000,000 is made on ocean postage, which might be devoted to providing direct communication between our ports and various foreign nations.

SOME foreign noblemen come to America and marry young women with big bank accounts, and some whose connection with the peerage is not satisfactorily established get sent to prison, Henry, the eldest son of Lord Elders, of the Strand, London,' is one of the latter, and is just now assiduously engaged in reflecting that the Americans are not so gullible as he took them to be.

SOME of the Democratic newspapers are prophesying that the McKinley act will soon be repealed. The Democrats cannot repeal it themselves and the Republicans won't.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE second annual message of President Harrison was transmitted to congress. No extended notice is necessaay in this place. The document is interesting, because that nothing that an American president can say will be devoid of interest to his fellow citizens, but it contains nothing novel, striking or unexpected. Much space is devoted to a defense of the McKinley tariff bill, to showing that the recent rise in prices was not due to that measure, and that, in connection with the reciprocity clause it will surely inure to the benefit of our people and the rapid increase of our foreign commerce. The federal election bill is so strongly endorsed and congress is urged to enact it into law at the present session, in order that justice may preside at congressional elections in every part of the union and every citizen have a chance to cast his ballot according to his conviction and without the fear of intimidation. The President calls the attention of congress and the public to the fact that in spite of a financial flurry which has wrecked some banking houses that did not conduct a conservative business, the business of the country is in a prosperous state, capital receiving fair returns for its safe investments and the bulk of the working people in receipt of living wages. This is a plain statement of a truth which is distasteful to demagogues and agitators, but gratifying to every citizen who loves the republic and desires the well-fare of itself and the people who compose it. There is no question but that the lapse of time will justify the wisdom of the representatives who enacted the McKinley bill into a law. It is also a source of little satisfaction to know that our sister republics of the western hemisphere are becoming more intimate and that, while there are some vexed questions yet unsettled, there seems to be no likelihood that the peace between ourselves and the nations of Europe will soon be broken. The republic is peace, may be truly said of our country, and we have a right to hope that the wisdom of congress and the executive officers of the government will be equal to the task of maintaining tranquility within our own boarders and friendship with all the world.

CENSUS Superintendent Porter is now able to announce the complete population of the country, including all the Territories and Alaska. The total is 62,622,250, and the "Representative population' (that upon which the apportionment of members of Congress is based) is 61,908,906. In this case of course, the people of the Territories and of the District of Columbia are not included. Much credit is due to Mr. Porter for the ability which he has displayed in pushing the census work forward. It is in a more advanced state than ever before in the same time, and the prospects are that as good a rate of speed will be kept up till the end.

CAPT. SKINNER, who will be the Democratic leader in the next House of Representatives, puts ballot reform and a liberal appropriation for the permanent improvement of the highways at the head of the list of measures that should engage the attention of the Legislature this winter, and many people will endorse his arrangement.

Looking for Bounty.

George Bartley, of Hublersburg, was in the city today looking after the bounty which the law grants him for killing a wildcat. He carried the skin of the animal with him and received a bounty of $2 25. It was shot on Big Run, a tributary of Beech Creek—*L. H. Express.*

EVEN if the regular troops are unable to whip the Indians all is not lost. The numerous base ball players now out of jobs and fresh from a season of massacreing umpires, ought to make good material to pit against Gall, Big Bat, High Kick, and Man Afraid of His Wife.

EDITOR DANA has discovered a new and terrible creature called the jobbernowl, which is far more ferocious than the jiboose, jabberwoch, jubjub bird, or gryphon. An extended description of the beast, bird, or fish, its haunts and habits, is awaited with interest.

—The failure of the great banking firm of B. K. Jamison & Co., will likely make necessary the sale of the Centre Iron Company's furnace and property before it can again be put in operation.

The Inhumanity of Man.

An exchange relates the following: "A prisoner who had made his escape from the jail at Tunkhannock, Pa., returned, with the remark that out in the world life was not worth living. He couldn't get work, joined a party of tramps, lived on turnips, slept in a corn stack, and was roused from sleep by a shower of buckshot fired at a rabbit that took refuge in the stack, slept in a hay mow, and was beset by a horde of rats, worked for a farmer for two weeks at the magnificent salary of ten cents and a diet of dried apples and water, and then went back to jail saying he had not had a square meal since he left."

What a text the above is for the 99 and one various societies of this country that teach and preach to "raise the fallen," "convert the unconverted," "reform the wicked," "clothe the naked," "give food to the hungry and shelter to the poor." The above case is only a sample of what many discharged prisoners have to endure, when they have earnestly vowed to reform and become men. If they fail, after such treatment is it any wonder and are they to blame? In all reason it appears not. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn," and the poor wretch who has once committed a crime, is proven too weak to stand alone and, after once having suffered the penalty for his folly, he is the one that should be looked after and supported, if the desire to save men and the souls of men, is sober earnest.

It is not the strong and resolute man that needs looking after; it is not the temperance man that needs to sign the pledge; it is not the God-fearing man that needs looking after lest he be lost, but the poor, outcast, spurned and crime besmirched men as above that needs looking after. Don't go hunting in the churches for a soul to save but go into the highways and down in the gutters and pick up and bring in, through the exercise of only human kindness, the strayed and the fallen and you will then be doing a work that shall win for you far greater fame than to be president of the United States. If a man, through folly, once commits a crime, it does not follow that he will always be a bad man; he may and he will repent if the chance and help be given him. But if kicked and cuffed, and scoffed at and turned away from all the time 99 out of every 100 will return to crime as their only refuge.

"De Gang" Was Astonished.

From a New York Letter.

A large man walked into one of the improvised polling booths in the vicinity of Madison avenue, New York, on the first day of registration. Four or five men sat around the tables copying lists and preparing their books. They paid no attention to the comer until he said, after waiting patiently for awhile:

I would like to register"

Where do you live? inquired one of the clerks gruffly.

The rest looked at the would-be voter rather suspiciously.

No. 826 Madison avenue, was the reply.

What's your name?

Grover Cleveland.

The man started as if he was shot. He was so excited that his book fell to the floor, while "de gang" rose to their feet and awkwardly expressed their confusion by removing their hats. Meanwhile the ex-President of the United States registered like any other citizen and walked away very much amused.

A Good Architect.

Anyone who takes notice to the new buildings which have recently been erected in Bellefonte cannot fail to observe the really superior style of architecture of all. They are planned and built to combine beauty, comfort and convenience. Mr. Robert Cole is the architect who has made the plans for about all the new houses that have been put up and his skill in that line cannot be excelled. There is Col. Wilkinson's house, Dr. Seibert's, the new United Brethren church, the remodeling of Col. Spangler's, the remodeling of the Bellefonte Academy, and lots of others, all the work of Mr. Cole, and all buildings of superior architecture.

SINCE Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England the Royal family has cost that country more than $170,000,000. During the same time the Presidency cost the United States two or three million dollars. Royalty is a very expensive luxury.

Another woman whose name is on the fashionable directory has gone into literature.' There is no knowing where this fad will end.

An Issue of Baby Bonds.

An interesting report is this from Washington that the Cabinet has been discussing the advisability of issuing $300,000,000 in bonds to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. This would be very low, even in view of the splendid credit of the United States. But there would be a compensating feature in that they would be in small sums and could be used as currency.

The motive of the proposition, if it be true that such an one has been made, is to meet the demands of the farmers of the South and West for more money. They ask for $400,000,000, that the per capita circulation may be raised to $30, instead of $22, as now. The question arises, however, as to whether or not the bonds would be allowed to serve the purpose contemplated. The probability is that instead of going to the farmers they would go to the corporations who have to keep a large amount of money idle for a portion of each year. The bonds when not in use would bring them in interest and if they wanted to borrow these would be a first-class security. Besides that, bearing interest themselves they would make the interest on the loans light. It is, therefore, a question if the farmers would agree to this form of financial relief. While they insist that they do not want an irredeemable currency, it is safe to say that they do want a currency that will stay within reach.

The report is interesting as showing that the money question is one which through silver and other reforms or alleged reforms, will engage a good deal of attention from the next session of Congress.

Little Things.

On March 4th next a great many Congressmen that are on duty to-day will march forth.

The woman who carries a bouquet to a murderer would be the first to throw a stone at a sinner.

Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton will go from the prison to the footlights. Her mananger says she will make a fine emotional actress. Her first appearance however, was on the stage of life, he first act a tragedy and she made a big hit.

Jay Gould says money will soon be a drug on the market. If this be the case there is every prospect of a great demand for the drug.

This month contains Christmas, and means a great deal to the young man who has not yet added a wedding ring to the engagement circlet.

The Penitentiaries and jails are apparently no safer than some of the speculative banking houses.

Broken promises sometimes make broken hearts. And again they sometimes mean broken noses.

Eat, sleep, thrive in sty; laugh, weep pig and die.

THERE is no need of schoolmasters to be called professors. They can be just as helpful, keep the same end in view and altogether make themselves as much felt, simply as the rulers of the school room. The newer title, while more dignified, would altogether be less suggestive and striking.

PHILADELPHIANS ate 500 tons of turkey and other poultry on Thursday. There is now a chance of Spring chickens being in the market early next year, when so many old stagers have been killed at one swoop.

MR. PARNELL'S horses were named Home Rule, President and Dictator. He is just now casting Home Rule aside to play the part of Dictator as President of the Irish Parliamentary party.

THE foot ball player who gets injured in the game derives a good deal of glory from his scars, but there is no glory for the unfortunate spectator who gets injured by the fall of a grand stand.

Society has enough material for small talk to last from now until spring without anything new being offered. The tournament of tongues is worthy of the material.

There is a sensational story going the rounds of fashionable circles about a discarded maid whose revenge was cutting up into strips and shreds her mistress' gowns.

Amateurs in "Vanity Fair" play 'The School for Scandal' just as well as it was ever done on the professional stage.

On the Wrong Track.

The resolution adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Pennsylvania at their Harrisburg Convention indicates that the farmers of this State are more sane on the money question than their brethren in the West and South. While they show the same unquestioning confidence in an abundant currency as a means of curing all the evils to which farmers are heir, they do not demand that the Government shall take their crops and give them in exchange its due bills to pay their debts with. If some of the State Alliance men believe in the sub-treasury impossibility, there were enough doubters to keep the convention from committing itself to that absurdity.

The farmers prove by their tax resolution their indestructible faith in the efficacy of taxing everything under the sun. The same cry is heard in almost every State in the Union, and laws are revised and re-revised year after year in order to make personal property pay its fair share of taxation. But it don't do it and never will, because it cannot be easily found and assessed by the tax officials. The judgment of some economists grows more and more in favor of abandoning all attempts to tax portable and hidable property and gather State revenue from corporations and license taxes, and county and local revenue mainly from real estate. Philadelphia's revenue from taxation is almost wholly from real estate. It is shifted on to the shoulders of those who make use of the real estate, and so generally distributed and diffused throughout the entire population of the city.

Taxes in the country districts are a grievous burden, and farmers would rebel at the idea of placing them all on land. But it is not the property that pays the tax, but the owners of the property. What moots it to the farmer if he has to pay $50 on his farm and another $50 on his stock, farm machinery and the debts that burden him, or have it all levied on the farm at once? The real grievance of the farm is not the mode of taxation, but the amount of it. Instead of bothering himself about reforming the law with uncertain result, he should continue to shift upon the broad shoulders of the State a large share of the heavy taxes now borne by the local governments.

If the State will undertake the charge of public schools, public roads, bridges, and other matters of general concern now charged to the localities, some of which are bankrupt by the heavy taxation resulting, the burden would fall on the entire population and be distributed. The farmers would be called to pay no more State taxes than now, which is none whatever, while the local taxation would cease to be oppressive and in some places would be almost entirely wiped out. This is a reform which ought to be effected in justice to the farmers, but which will never be secured so long as they pass it by and continue to sigh and cry for an unsubstantial and unattainable universal taxation.

The "Sunny Side of Life."

On Monday evening, December 8th, the third entertainment of the W C T U Star Course will be given in the Court House in this place. It will consist of a lecture by Dr. James Hedley, the greatest platform orator of the West."

Mr. Hedley has lectured for ten years and this success has been phenomenal. His lecture, the "Sunny Side of Life," is spoken of far and wide as one of the best, if not the best, of all the lectures he delivers. The Union City (Tenn.) *Democrat* has the following to say of him:

"Dr. James Hedley delivered his lecture, the "Sunny Side of Life," before a large audience at the opera house Wednesday night. To say that the audience was pleased would be putting it mild. It was enthusiastic. The lecture was a medley of wit, humor, pathos, acting, sermon and song. Truths, tersely and epigramatically stated, mingled with flights of fancy portrayed in all the enchanting witchery of the word-painter's art, all touched with consumate acting and expression, held the audience for an hour and thirty-five minutes with the deepest interest. *John B. Gough could not have excelled the picture of 'Mike and Patsy.'* Socially Dr. Hedley is a pleasant gentleman, full of quaint humor and kind words. It is to be hoped he will come this way again."

If you are not the holder of a course ticket buy a ticket for Dr. Hedley's lecture. They are for sale at the usual places and the price is only 50 cents.

Not a few of the colossal theatre parties are of the 'Dutch' treat kind, the the chief engineer getting credit for liberality and generosity they do not [illegible]

NO DECISION REACHED.

The Question of Parnell's Dethronement Still Hangs Fire.

PLAYING A WAITING GAME.

It Seems Now That the Policy Is to Have the Settlement of the Affair Indefinitely Postponed—Some Sharp Talk at the Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Parnell, who was the first to arrive at the Irish national conference, took the chair immediately after the closing of the doors, and without a moment's delay called the meeting to order. The first half hour of the session was devoted to the reading of telegrams and cable dispatches which had been received from Ireland and the United States by different members since the meeting of yesterday, and the reading of the original manifesto issued by the delegates of the party now in America, the latter being received with loud cheers.

When the preliminary business had been disposed of Mr. James I. O'Kelly, member of the house of commons for the northern division of Roscommon, addressed his colleagues. Mr. O'Kelly asserted that there could be no baser ingratitude than the abandonment of Mr. Parnell by his compatriots in parliament simply because a number of aspiring politicians, who had sought the alliance of the Nationalist party with an eye single to their own advantage, now thought fit to abandon the high position in the interest of the people of Ireland which their leader had taken, and because the same ambitious men had intrigued to compass the downfall of the trusted leader of the Irish nation.

Postponement the Scheme.

Immediately after luncheon the conference reassembled, and a few minutes later Mr. Parnell, leaving the chair, offered a motion that an adjournment be taken to enable members to be present in the house of commons to participate in debate on the second reading of the government's Irish land purchase bill.

It is now quite manifest that no stone will be left unturned by the partisans of Mr. Parnell to postpone indefinitely the decision of the party on the question of that gentleman's retirement from its leadership. So true is this that all hopes of reaching a decision on the main question Tuesday were abandoned.

A Sharp Controversy.

During the progress of the afternoon's session a sharp controversy arose between the members present concerning the use of cable dispatches for the purpose of influencing the minds of the American delegates. Mr. Kenny admitted having cabled his own views on the questions at issue to his colleagues in America.

Mr. Sexton stated that, as a supplement to the dispatch cabled in the name of the party at the conclusion of the conference held on last Friday evening, he had sent a personal dispatch to the American delegates in which he announced himself as not in accord with the arrangements made at that meeting.

Mr. John O'Connor declared that the whole unfortunate business had been most unfairly conducted. He at some length justified the issuance by Mr. Parnell of his manifesto to the people of Ireland, and condemned those who had sent to America cable dispatches intended to mislead the representatives of Ireland now engaged in her service in that country.

Mr. Campbell having in a heatedly energetic manner described the proceedings of the opponents of Mr. Parnell as infamous, a number of the members jumped from their seats and appealed to the chair (Mr. Parnell) to take the gentleman from the floor on the ground that his expressions were out of order. This the chair refused to do, saying that the Irish people would decide as to the nature and outcome of those proceedings.

Admiral Porter's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The condition of Admiral David D. Porter, who has been seriously ill for several months, has not improved. He is suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, and this, in connection with his extreme age, makes his condition very precarious.

A Big Lockout.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The employes of the following shoe manufacturers did not appear for work Tuesday: Hatch Flexible Shoe company, E. P. Reed & Co., Curtis & Wheeler, A. J. Johnson & Co., Behn & Young, P. Cox, Cowles Bros. & Co., E. Holland & Co., John Kelly, Hough & Ford, Williams & Hoyt Co., Robinson & Fonda, C. H. Barrett and E. C. Eastwood, in consequence of the ultimatum of the manufacturers refusing to employ members of the International Shoemakers' union. About 2,000 men are out.

Cotton Aflame on Shipboard.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A consignment of cotton, billed to Isaac McConise, of this city, caught fire on the City of Troy when she was off Hudson at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. The flames were quickly subdued by the crew, and the boat reached here at 7:30 a. m. but slightly damaged. No one was injured.

It's Cold at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, Dec. 3.—The thermometer Tuesday registered 14 degs. below zero at the signal service station here, being the lowest mercury ever recorded at this station at this time of the year.

Clara Wins Her Suit.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The court of appeals Tuesday rendered a decision by which Clara Campbell wins her action for breach of promise against Charles Arbuckle, and a judgment for $45,000.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease 'Comsumption," is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILTON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Wasteful Distribution.

The New York World had recently a significant article on the waste caused by the methods of distribution employed in that city. A number of prominent business men were asked: "Are more men employed in your line of business than are necessary to supply the public want?" Without exception the heads of large houses declared that half the middlemen in the city were useless: a few large establishments could supply the city with everything it needs. For instance, a leading clothier said: Twenty-five establishments could supply the city with clothing more economically and with greater convenience than it is supplied at present with 650 establishments. Three-fourths of the men now engaged in the clothing business are useless in their present position, and the country would be richer if they turned their energies to productive enterprise. Two men in a large establishment do the work of eight in a small one. Fifteen per cent is saved when the wholesale merchant is abolished and goods are sent direct from the factory to the retail store." In every trade the responses were of a similar tenor, and the waste in distribution under the present system was shown to be enormous. Even in one of the learned professions a fearful waste of energy was exhibited. When asked: "Does the legal business of New York require the services of 5460 lawyers?" the Hon. Thaddeus B. Wakeman replied: One thousand lawyers, if properly organized, could perform all the legal business of New York, and 4460 whose labors are now useless would be forced into productive employment." If the element of profit were only eliminated from the motive for distribution, and the service of the public was the main consideration, what a tremendous saving there would be, both in the doing of the work itself, and the diversion to useful activities of the superfluous members of the present distributive army!

Death of William Bradley.

William, son of James and Margaret Bradley, died at the home of his parents in Milesburg on Wednesday, November 18th, 1890, aged 21 years, 8 months and 13 days. For over fifteen years Willie has been a cripple—the result of an injury, received in early childhood. At times his suffering was intense, but always borne without a murmur. He was ever cheerful and ready to converse on any subject indeed, his fortitude and patience for one so young was marvelous. Everything that skilled physicians or loving hearts and willing hands could do to add to his comfort was done. He expressed himself as fully prepared and only waiting the summons "come up higher." The remains were buried at Curtin's cemetery, Rev. G. W. Bouse officiating at the funeral. For so long a charge in the home he will be greatly missed.

Yes, one more chair stands vacant
To-day around the old hearthstone;
One more lies silent—
One more loved one safe at home.

Failure of Natural Gas.

The failure of the natural gas supply in the vicinity of Pittsburg was long since a foregone conclusion. It could not have been otherwise, from the wasteful manner in which the gas was used all over the oil regions.

It is six years since the natural gas craze commenced. For a time all was jubilation over the new and comparatively cheap fuel and illuminant, but the bubble has burst, and the Iron City reluctantly, but necessarily, will have to resume the use of bituminous coal, and of course, her former smokiness. It will not be an agreeable change, but as there is no other alternative, the manufacturers and others will be compelled to accept the situation and make the best of it. Fortunately for them they have an abundance of suitable coal within easy reach.

John have you seen that woman ately?

John in astonishment, What woman e That woman picking grapes for Speer's Wines. Just see her in another column and read about it; the wines are found by chemists to be absolutely pure and equal to the best in the World. The Board of Health in Large Cities and leading Hospitals have adopted their use, where wines ar needed. aug 7 1y

Bellefonte's Arc Lights.

About six or more weeks ago the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of this place, made a proposition to Council to light the streets of Bellefonte with the Arc light. Council at once saw the advantage in this light over the present and the offer was at once accepted and the Edison company authorized to go ahead and put up the lights. It was then said that the new light would be up and burning by December 1. On Monday, December 1 will be here and there is now no more show for the Arc light than there was three months ago and there seems to be only one conclusion to arrive at and that is that the Electric Light company was only jesting when it made the proposition.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Truth About a Boy.

He comes out at the front door, bright-faced and happy. He comes out for no particular reason, save that he wants to be moving about. He is full of physical action, and must get some of it out of him before bedtime, or he won't be fit to sleep. He doesn't know this with his head, but his body knows it; for after all, the body does a great deal of its own thinking independently of what we call consciousness. He stands on the step and looks up and down the street. He doesn't know what he is looking for. Indeed, he is not looking for anything. He just looks with a sort of undefined hope that he will see something suggestive to him of what to do. He jumps down the steps and goes to the gate, hangs on it a moment, makes a few sounds with his voice such as nobody but a man can make, and nobody else would make it if he could. They don't mean anything. He makes them because—well because he is a boy.

As if he had suddenly thought of something to do, he bangs the gate open and rushes down the middle of the street yelling like a young Indian. But he has not suddenly thought of something to do. He has simply done that because he couldn't think of anything to do and must do something. then he picks up a stone and fires it at a dog, and cringes and feels sorry if it hits the dog. He throws the stone because he and the stone and the dog are there, and it is handy to do so. For a few seconds he stands and looks up into a tree at—nothing. Then he breaks into a run again, and suddenly sits down on a curbstone as if he had accomplished something and was content.—*Washington Capital.*

A Sarcastic Telephone Girl.

A telephone girl who knows suggests these rules for people who use the telephone: If you have a telephone in your office or store, ring up 'Central,' and then go and wait on a customer. Always speak in an undertone, in order to make 'Central' ask you what you want. If she does not hear you, tell her to 'wake up' or 'take the cotton out of her ears' Put your 'plug' in before a storm, and be sure not to take it out again, but go around to the telephone office and offer to lick the whole telephone company for neglect of duty. Take your time in answering your bell, or, what is better, do not answer it at all, but in about half an hour ring up and ask who called you, and get mad if Central' has forgotten who it was. She has nothing else to do but remember. Allow everybody who wants to, to use your telephone: Hang the receiver big end up, as in this way it gets full of dust; which makes another cause for complaint. Bang on the transmitter with a lead pencil, as though you intended to knock it through the wall. This invariably makes it talk better. Refuse to pay toll messages, and if you are on a line with some one, always listen to their conversation, and be sure to want to use the line when they are doing so. Whenever you see the manager tell him that if he cannot give you a better telephone or get that one fixed you will throw the whole thing out of the window. When the inspector comes deny that you have ever complained of the telephone and say that it works like a charm.

Paste this on your telephone for further reference.

A Woman's Christmas Feast.

A more perfect Christmas magazine for women could not have been made than is the December *Ladies' Home Journal.* Truly, here is Christmas in story, song and sketch. Sixty-five authors and artists have helped to make this number—authors famous and gifted like Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Mapes Dodge, Dr. Talmage, Ida Lewis, Robert J. Burdette, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mary J Holmes, Kate Upson Clark, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Rose Terry Cooke, Foster Coates, Elizabeth B Custer, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs Lyman Abbott, Margaret Bottome and Eben E Rexford, each of whom make a distinct success of their contribution. Everything which a woman would wish to know about Christmas, how to make presents, what to give, all about the Christmas dinner and holiday decorations is given and by the best authority obtainable. Women have never had so beautiful a magazine prepared for them, rich in illustration, wise in selection, helpful in tone—a perfect delight to hand and eye. A special Christmas cover binds the number. Published at one dollar a year by the Curtis Publishing Company, 433-435 Arch street, Philadelphia.

One Thousand Dollars

I will forfeit the above amount if I fail to prove that Floriplexion is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Billiousness. It is a certain cure, and affords immediate relief, in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. Floriplexion builds up the weak system and cures where othe remedies fail. Ask your druggist fo it and get well. Valuable book "Thing Worth Knowing." Also sample bottl sent free; all charges prepaid, addres Franklin Hart, 88 Warren Stree N Y. d-&w-1ft

Sold by W. R. Keplinger & Co., whole sale and Retail Druggist.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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It has been in use many years, and has proved infallible in every case, from simple *Pimples* and *Blotches* on the face and *Sore Eyelids* to obstinate *Eczema, Tetter* and *Itching Piles.*

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ELY'S Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation, Heals the Sores Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER CURES COLD IN HEAD DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS EASY TO USE ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

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TRY THE CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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Is an absolute, positive and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Brights Disease, Diabetes and Consumption. It goes to the very root of all diseases caused by an impure state of the blood.

FLORAPLEXION is a highly concentrated and powerful extract of the most valuable and expensive herbs known to medical science, prepared from the prescription of a noted English physician, and cures when all other remedies fail. Thousands of the highest and strongest testimonials from grateful patients can be shown. The first dose inspires you with confidence.—Go to your druggist, purchase a bottle, and be cured.—Valuable book sent free to all. Address,

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EPPS'S COCOA

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there it a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers labelled thus:

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Men Wanted ON Salary

To reliable men we will give steady employment and LIBERAL SALARY paying their traveling expenses. We grow our own stock exclusively and GUARANTEE it to be strictly first-class in every particular, true to name as ordered. Full instructions furnished. Experience unnecessary. Apply at once, stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & CO. Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established over 20 years.) Sept 18-4t

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Endorsed by every physician as a sure cure for Pain or Weakness in the Breast, Side, Back or Limbs; also for Liver Complaint, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pleurisy, difficulty in breathing, &c., in all of which cases they give relief at once. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents. Novelty Plaster Works, Lowell, Mass.

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CURES ALL DISEASES.

THE GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE

IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

DESTROYS MICROBES,

the cause of every disease, and is a wonderful

Tonic and Antiseptic

Book giving history of microbe and the Microbe Killer FREE. Address 7 Light St., New York City.

"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were married. Sit down: let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always wanting something I can't afford."

"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"

"Yes; but I guess 'want will be my master.' I started to keep down expenses; and now Lil says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"

"I think she is; and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she made one condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word; the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department; she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you half!"

"What wonderful Magazine is it?"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'sub.' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to have a china tea-set in time for our tin wedding next month. My gold watch was the premium I got for getting up a club. Here's a copy, with the new Premium List for clubs,—the biggest thing out! If you don't see in it what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, whether it is a tack-hammer or a new carriage, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, or for part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise Mrs. Tom. Only $2.00 a year—will save fifty times that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM I SWOOPE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 21 26 1y Furst Building, Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHN KLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. ja4'71-tf

E. R. CHAMBERS, Attorney-at-Law. Office at No. 16 Crider's Ex., Allegheny street. All business promptly attended to. 17-12-1y

S. D. RAY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office on High street. 13-21f

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER. HASTINGS & REEDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

CLEMENT DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's new building, corner of Allegheny and High streets. 10 45 tf

PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, —and— Solicitor of Patents, Pensions and Claims. Hdqrs. JOHN A RAWLINS' POST No. 1, Department of the Potomac G A R, Washington, D C, March 15, 1886. Comrade O'FARRELL, Adjutant of this Post, is doing good work for our comrades in his profession and business as an attorney and claim agent. The Captain was a brave soldier during the late war. He is a good lawyer and an honest man. Comrades throughout the country, who place their business in his care, will be honestly dealt with. C G BOLLINGER, Commander. 1319 F Street, N W, Washington, D.C. Formerly Capt Co G, 69th N Y, (Corcoran Irish Legion). 20 26 tf

Physicians and Dentists.

THOS. C. VAN TRIES, M. D., Has located permanently in Bellefonte. Office No. 15, North Spring St. 21 42 6m

H. K. HOY, M. D., Oculist & Aurist, 24 High Street, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office Hours—7—9 A. M., 1—2 & 7—8 P. M. Defective Vision Carefully Corrected. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Furnished. O-21-tf

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W. H. MUSSER, General Agent UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Office, north west corner of Diamond, Room 8, Second floor, Criders Building, Bellefonte, Pa. Sept. 3-1y.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates. INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING. 9-8-1y GEORGE L. POTTER. (Furst's Building.) High street, Bellefonte

Shaving Saloons.

WM. MILLS FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen under Centre county bank building High street Bellefonte, Pa.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—These nights are getting quite wintry like.

—See the advertisement of Art Exhibition in another column.

—We are sorry to hear that Sheriff Cook is not able to be out of bed.

—Briscoe's Battle of Gettysburg in the opera house on Monday night. See it.

—Tomorrow will be just such a day when everybody will want to attend church.

—That was a very successful ball the Undine Hose Company held on Thanksgiving eve.

No one can complain at the Price of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure, it is within the reach of all. Sold everywhere at 25 cents.

—And now Lock Haven is happy. Its streets are to be lighted with incandescent electric light. Better the arc light while your about it.

—There is a girl on Howard street who dislikes kissing because the occulation of the osculation ostracises the opaqueness of her occular glasses.

—The announcement in Bellefonte of the failure of the great firm of B. K. Jameson & Brother on Friday afternoon occasioned considerable excitement. The gentleman is quite well known in this place.

—This is the last evening for the temperance lectures in the court house. If you have not yet heard Mr. Woodford speak you want to go to-night or you will miss an opportunity of your lifetime.

—This is the day that the monument to the memory of Clara Price will be unveiled to the public in the church yard at Keewadin. It will doubtless be a memorable occasion and one that should prove a lesson to the young of both sexes.

Parents cannot always carry the baby on a trip, for the recovery of its health. But they can keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup in the house, and it will compensate for the trip by its prompt relief.

—On Tuesday evening Mr. Will W. Harter, now deputy recorder, will sever his connection with that officer and take his departure for Chicago where he will enter a College of dentistry. We wish him success in his new life although there is no doubt that more than one person in Bellefonte will be sorry to see him go.

—Did you ever read about the great battle—the battle of Gettysburg? If you have you then know how interesting a matter it is; if you have not you should then go to the opera house on Monday night and see Briscoe's Battle of Gettysburg and hear Gen. Mulholland tell the story of the fight. But in either case you should go and see it.

From Centennial Headquarters:—"I find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup excellent, having a ready sale and rendering more satisfaction than any cough syrup I have ever sold.—A. B. Maloney, M. D. 15th, & Carpenter Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

An article based on true and honest principles is Salvation Oil: Price only 25 cents.

—Only two cases were tried in court on Friday. The first was that of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Keefe, for assault and battery. Found guilty and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and one month's imprisonment in the county jail. The second case was that of Mary A. Barr vs. H. H. Montgomery, an action of tresspass to recover the value of two cows. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $52 25. With the ending of this case court rdjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

It is a Mistake.

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

—The interest in the temperance meetings conducted in in the Court House by Mr. Woodford is increasing on each successive night. Large audiences listened to his powerful pleas unbehaf of temperance on Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Those who have heard Mr. Woodford speak have been thoroughly captivated by the earnest eloquence and the pleasing wit and sarcasm that characterizes his addresses. A healthy temperance sentiment is being encouraged by these meetings and none who desire to see the right conquer should absent themselves from them. Meeting begins to-night at 7.30. Good. music is a feature of all the meetings.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experienc just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at W. C Keplinger's & Co. Druggist.

DOINGS IN COURT.

DeHass Found "Not Guilty"—The Grand Jury Reports—Minor Matters.

In the case of Githens, Rexsams & Co. vs. Sechler & Co., the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The register offered his accounts for confirmation on the assembling of court at 1.30 p. m. on Wednesday.

Dr. J L Seibert was called to testify as to the sanity of Albert Hoffman. Witness stated that, so far as he knew, the person in question was all right mentally.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Joseph DeHass, for fornication the case was tried before a jury which returned a verdict of "Not Guilty".

At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the minute which was passed by the Centre county bar in memory of ex-Judge Linn was read, adopted and ordered spread upon the records of the court. His Honor then adjourned court until 9 o'clock this morning.

Before adjourning the court, the report of the grand jury was received and read and was as follows:

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, November Sessions 1890:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the county of Centre, in all matters relating to the same do respectfully report:

That they have acted upon eighteen bills of indictment of which thirteen were found true bills and five ignored.

We beg leave further to report: That we have visited and inspected the county buildings and find first, the entire interior of the jail and jail yard in an excellent condition with the following exceptions:

That 1st—The removal of the gallows be made to a more central part of the yard as it now affords a more rapid exit and easier access for escape; and that second: The opening on the floor of cell No. 6, be repaired.

We further report, after having visited the court room and the several county offices, that we find all but the prothonotary and commissioners' in satisfactory condition, and they, too, except that more room be provided for the filing away of records and important documents pertaining thereto.

Also, that the large bulletin and bill boards immediately in front of the court house be removed and no tolerance such as advertising within the court house enclosure, be permitted.

And do further recommend that the cess pool be disinfected at rear end of court house, or elsefremoved.

We respectfully tender our thanks to the Honorable Judges and District Attorney for their courtesy and assistance rendered us during our deliberations.

S. H. Bennison, Foreman.

Bellefonte. Nov. 26, 1890.

After the reading of the report the court said there were two recommendations in their report for which they deserved thanks. One that clause recommending the removal of the cess pool and the other the removal of the bill boards from in front of the court house. As to the former the court had an order drawn up and issued a writ of Mandamus to serve upon the county commissioners to compel them to act in the matter while the Sheriff was given orders to remove the bill boards before Thanksgiving day—but they were all there on Friday morning yet.

A Thanksgiving Party.

On Thursday evening a Thanksgiving party was held at the residence of Prof. Ira N. McCloskey, in Eagleville. About thirty couples were present including persons from Beech Creek, Howard Milesburg and Eagleville. Of course where such a crowd of handsome, brilliant, talented, facinating and vivacious young people were assembled together anyone can know just what a royally good time they would have. Fun and frolic reigned supreme. Dancing and all kinds of merry making were indulged in until the guests assembled were almost famished and then there was a call by the host and hostess to come for refreshments and it can but rightly be concluded that they all "come." And the refreshments—it is impossible to describe them—everything good to eat was there and the most of it was eaten. Some of the Milesburg parties had to remain until the early train this morning, but they stayed. All in all it was one of the most enjoyable parties on record.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kempts Balsm. Large bottles, 50cts and $1 at all druggist.

Patriotic republicans are spending more time in trying to unite all branches and sections of the party than in deciding who shall get the nomination in 1892.

Bucklen's Arnic Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, price 25 cents per box.

For sale by all druggists.

Foot Ball in Bellefonte.

Thanksgiving day in Brooklyn and Bellefonte was celebrated in a like manner yesterday by two interestsng and exciting games of foot ball being played. Yale and Princeton struggled for supremacy in the former city while a scrub eleven from the State College and a strong team composed of College and Bellefonte players lined up against each other on the Athletic grounds in Bellefonte. As the teams appeared from their respective club houses and stood face to face upon the field it could be observed at a glance that the faithful everyday training of the College boys during the past two months had developed them into plucky and sturdy athletes able to put up a winning game against their opponents who in severe instances had not trained themselves down to a strong physical condition. Howevea grit and dash were with the latter and enrbled them to hold down their more experienced foes to the small score of 23–0. The game was called at 3 o'clock with Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Belt of State College acting as referee and umpire respectively. Captain Yocum of College eleven won the toss and the ball was put in play.

After an intermission of fifteen minutes play was resumed, the teams having changed goals. The Bellefonte boys struggled hard during this half to score and at times by the excellent runs of Captains Orbison and Foster made strong inroads into their opponents' territory, but the powerful and heavy rushing of the College boys would work the ball back steadily into Bellefonte's field. The home eleven weakened in the latter part of the game and allowed the visitors to increase their score to 23 0 or 2 goals from touchdowns, one goal from the field, 1 touchdown and a safety touchdown to nothing.

Backwards and forwards the ball was carried by the backs of the opposing eleven, the several scrimmages and tumbles taking place by hard tackles proving very interesting to the excited throng of spectators gathered at the edge of the field. After a series of brilliant runs and tackle the College men by their successful warding off succeeded in making a touchdown for which Atherton kicked a goal making a a first half end with a score of 6 to 0 in favor of State College.

For the College all did good playing and their excellent team work won the day. Team work was necessarily absent in Bellefonte's playing but some very good individual plays were made. The work of the game showed that there was material in Bellefonte that could be developed into a strong foot ball eleven. The enthusiasts in this sport should proceed at once to organize a team and early next Fall begin training for a series of games they could arrange for the amusement of the people. It is to be hoped that the Penna State College Foot Ball League will materialize by next Fall and that the championship games to be arranged in this section may take place on Bellefonte grounds. The athletic field can be put in good condition and a high fence built around it at a comparatively small expense. This matter should be thoroughly agitated during the coming winter and plans adopted that will insure to the people of Bellefonte an abundance of athletic sport during the fall that they so much desire. Let us not be behind our enterprising towns in this particular.

The teams were as follows:

State College.		Bellefonte
Reed	Centre	Bush
Dowler	Right guard	Aull
Cartwright	Right tackel	Rothrock
Kinter	Right end	Hughes
Lloyd	Left guard	Fearon
Caughy	Left Tackle	Shadd
Brown	Left end	Dale
Slocum(capt)	Half back	Orbison(capt)
Stephenson	Half back	Foster
Motz	Quarterback	Cruse.
Atherton	Full back.	Mitchell

Singer-Trafford.

The following is from the Tyrone *Herald* of Thursday: "At Howard last evening the ceremony was performed which united in marriage William J. Singer, a prominent young attorney of Bellefonte, and Miss Edna Trafford, of Howard. The bride is an accomplished young lady who formerly resided in Tyrone, and has many friends here who join the *Herald* in wishing the happy young couple a life journey strewn with the choicest blessings of joy and prosperity."

The sly, cunning fox; how quiet he did keep his matrimonial aspirations, but then we suppose he was a little bashful about it.

A Sunday School Orchestra

The Reformed Sunday School have now organized an orchestra to furnish music for the school. There are eight members and all are good musicians. There names are as follows: Messrs. Meyer, Breon, Noll, Royer and Derstine, and the Misses Moore and Luckenbach. The Misses Moore play the first and second violin. The first rehearsal was held on Thanksgiving evening and the orchestra rendered excellent music. They will soon begin to prepare a musicals to be given on Christmas evening and we venture the assertion that it will be well worth hearing!

PECULIAR INFATUATION.

Different Methods of Following the Injunction "Love One Another."

Do men ever fall in love with one another?

Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a youthful laborer on her father's farm. Sometime afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female; the young wife refused, however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen consort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least eftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. There are many instances on record where one man has given his life for another. There are many more instances where men have given life to another.

It is a proud possession—the knowledge that one has saved a precious human life. Meriden, Conn., is the home of such a happy man. John H. Preston of that city, July 11th, 1890, writes: "Five years ago I was taken very sick, I had several of the best doctors, and one and all called it a complication of diseases. I wes sick four years, taking prescriptions prescribed by these same doctors, and I truthfully state I never expected to get any better. At this time, I commenced to have the most terrible pains in my back, One day an old friend of mine, Mr. R. T. Cook, of the firm of Curtis & Cook, advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, as he had been troubled the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am today a well man. I am sure no one had a worse case of kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was always against proprietary medicines but, not now, oh, no."

Friendship expresses itself in very peculiar ways; but the true friend is the friend in need.

That Tyrone Hop.

In regard to the hop given in Tyrone on Thanksgiving eve the Tyrone Herald says: One of the most enjoyable and prettiest balls ever given in Tyrone, was given by the young people of our town in Pruner's Arcade on Wednesday evening last. The music for the occasion was furnished by Frank Decellio's Italian orchestra, one of the best musical organizations in the State. There were about twenty-five couples from Tyrone in attendence, and also some from neighboring towns. Those from a distance were, Misses Lillie Aikens, Sadie Malin, Rose Fox, Lottie and Gertrude Spygelmyer, and Messrs. Jerome Harper, Frank Luckenbach, Charles Cruse, Harry De Selvy, George Johnson, James Harris, Charles Noll and Samuel Nevling of Bellefonte; Miss May Burley of Osceola; Miss Jennie McKnight, of Hollidaysburg and Sadie Foster, of Birmingham. A sumptious repast was prepared and served by Miss Mary Korb at her restaurant on Juniata street. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and the young folks of our town have cause to feel proud of the royal manner in which they entertained their guests.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

Every expectant mother should read our new book by Dr. Dye, one of New York's most celebrated physicians. A perfect mothers' guide, it tells how the fearful ordeal can be made easy, free from danger, and almost entirely painless, thus saving months of anxiety, dread and suffering. Full of valuable information to ladies, answering hundreds of delicate questions. Send two-cent stamp for circulars, testimonials, and confidential letter. Address, Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

—On Saturday night some one entered the summer kitchens of Mr. W. B. Maitland and Mrs. Pugh, on Spring street and stole therefrom meat, bread, pies butter and grapes in quite large quantities, so much so that the two families in question were left almost destitute of a Sunday dinner. It is generally believed that the depredators were tramps who wanted to lay in a good supply of provision to last them for a week or so Such customers had better not try the game or they will be nabbed.

Gained Eighteen Pounds.

I consider S. S. S. the best tonic in the market. I took it for broken down health, and gained eighteen pounds in three weeks. My appetite and strength came back to me, and made a new man of me.

Wm. Gerlock, Belleville, Ohio.

Treatise on Blood and Skin disease mailed free. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

—The next play in Garman's opera house will be on Wednesday evening, December 10th, when Arden Benedict's Lavio Romani company will be here Mr. Benedict has been in Bellefonte before this, hence needs little commendation.

Notice.

I understand that my former clerk, A. V. Smith, is attempting to collect accounts due me at the Eureka grocery Store. I hereby warn all persons owing accounts on those books not to pay Mr. Smith as he has no right or authority to collect bills for me.

Edward T. Tuten. n 28-tf.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. L. L. Brown arrived in Bellefonte this morning.

H. C Brew and family spent Friday in this place.

Mr. Nellis Kline, of Oak Hall, circulated among his many friends in Bellefonte the other day.

Mr. Harry E. DeSylvia, of this place, is visiting his cousin, Mr. Thomas M. McFarlane, in Altoona.

R. M. Magee, Esq., after tarrying in Bellefonte for several days, departed for Philadelphia on Friday evening.

Mrs. Susanna Rossman, of Clintondale, Clinton county, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed, of this place

The Misses Emma Woomer and Madie Gingerich, of Boalsburg, were visitors aa the home of Mm. Gamble recently.

Mr. William Burnside, with the Fairbanks Scale company in Pittsburg, was in Bellefonte to spend his Thanksgiving.

Miss Lucy Morgan, accompanied by her cousins, Miss Gertrude and Jeanette Erhard, spent Thanksgiving day in Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eddler, of Cogan station, Lycoming county, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Eddlers brother, Mr. M. W. Cowdrick, on East Linn Street,

Mr. F. W. Dreese, of Tyrone, after spending a few days' vacation with friends at Lemont, returned to his post of duty in the dispatcher's office at Tyrone.

A. L. Auman, one of Boalsburg's handsome and talented pedagogues, was in Bellefonte to-day and while here made a pop call at this office. Come again, Mr. Auman, we are always glad to see our friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, of East Lamb street are feeling very big over the joyful Thanksgiving they have had this year. We think it is a girl, the only one, and it came on Wednesday evening. Congratulations.

For a Worthy Cause.

When General Mulholland exhibited the Briscoe paintings of the Battle of Gettysburg in Lebanon, the public schools were closed and the children attended in a body. A few days afterwards the General received a letter from Prof. W. J. Burnside, principal of the Boys' High School, of Lebanon, which contained this flattering testimonial:

"Dear General—It was my privilege to attend with my pupils your matinee on Thursday. It was a very pleasant entertainment and replete with instructions. The paintings, life-like and spirited, give a lively conception of the different scenes of the battle. Although I had been on the field a few days after the battle I had not a clear idea of its character until I saw your diorama and heard your discription. For pleasure and profit the paintings are well worth a visit by old and young.

"To the young folks there was an additional charm of novelty in the stirring music—the bugle call that seemed a part of the picture and sweetest of all, the melancholy refrain of 'taps,' the signal of repose to the weary soldier and the requiem of the sleep that knows no breaking. Nothing certainly ever brought to their eyes in imagination a more vivid idea, not only of the pomp and circumstances of glorious war,' but also of the horror, the anguish and the bloodshed that are its attendants.

W. J. Burnside.
'Principal of Boy's High School."
Lebanon, Pa., March 5, 1887.

Little Saylets.

Baseball has gone and foot ball is on the rampage.

A great many old maids never embraced anything, an opportunity not excepted,

The eagle on the trade dollar in a poor man,s pocket looks as if it was ashamed of itself.

Some charming ladies never grow older in years—only in looks.

If you feel miserable don't mention it. Misery loves company, of course, but it shouldn't be forced where it isn't wanted,

All the parties are seeking an alliance with the Farmer's Alliance. The Grangers, however, should not place too much reliance in their promises, as they have an alliance with the cotton combine of the South.

At first the court said so, then he thought he said so, and finally he didn't say so, and the bill boards are there yet.

This is the kind of weather when buckwheat cakes and sausages taste "goot."

—The Pennsylvania railroad announces that it will enforce its rules hereafter in regard to the fare of the little folks. Children under five years are carried free, over five years and under 12 years of age at one-half rate tickets, over 12 years full fare. Any parties wishing to travel and take their children with them had better heed the warning, as the conductors must carry this order out.

Grapes and Grape Juice.

The art of preserving grape juice without fermentation and the art of fermenting the Oporto Grape into wine in this country has been brought to a greater degree of perfection by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, than by any other person. The Claret and Burgundy are very popular as dinner wine and the Port and Unfermented Juice as evening wines as well as for the communion table and for invalids. For sale by druggists.

So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure Chronic Catarrh in the Head, no matter how bad or of how long standing, that they offer in good faith, the above reward, for a case which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell, or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. Sold by druggists, at fifty cents. Manufactured by World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Purely Vegetable. Gently Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. By druggists. 25 cents a vial.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL

D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

GRANDEST - MODERN DISCOVERY
Triumph of Pharmacy
The only true practical
ELIXIR OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleanses the liver, purifies the blood, and stimulates brain and nerves without *injurious reaction*, and one that may be taken alike by adult or infant. Profane compounds, made of vile rum or bad whiskey, sweetened and flavored, under the titles of bitters, tonics, &c, produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nervine without being narcotic, a purifier without poison, a liver tonic without purging, and above all, a life-giving stimulant without alcohol. The only medicine with such powers *in the world.*

A GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE,
far surpassing alcohol in any shape as a tonic it might be called

LIQUID LIFE,
since it stimulates, invigorates and regulates digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion, respiration, and all the functions whereby life is maintained—we literally take in *vitality in spoonfuls.*

It is too much to assert that *the equal of Vinegar Bitters does not exist,* and no counterpart or compound with similar virtues has ever been known

CALIFORNIA,
if remarkable for nothing else, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal fruits, roots and herbs of which this Bitters is composed. Many of them used by the Indians and the medical profession in the treatment of chills and fevers, rheumatism, catarrh, consumption, neuralgia, headaches, liver complaint, kidney disease, jaundice, gout, piles, boils, skin diseases, &c., &c., too numerous to mention, but easily understood when the action of the Bitters on the vital functions is remembered. The discovery was partly accidental but the present

PERFECT BITTERS IS THE RESULT OF SCIENCE.
Millions of sufferers have gratefully and gladly endorsed, during the past quarter of a century the wonderful success of this

PHENOMENAL TONIC OF THE WORLD.
In order to meet every probable demand, two formulas of the same ingredients are now put up,

THE OLD STYLE IS STRONGER, SLIGHTLY BITTER, AND MORE CATHARTIC.

THE NEW STYLE, PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, AND EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO DELICATE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

REMEMBER,
There is *no disease* of low vitality, debility of functions, or nervous prostration for which

VINEGAR BITTERS IS NOT CURATIVE,
and its singular power over the lower organisms renders it the implacable foe of

THE DEADLY MICROBE AND OMNIPRESENT BACTERIA
in malarial diseases, cholera, consumption, internal diseases, &c., and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an

UNEQUALLED VERMIFUGE.
A book could be written of its virtues, and another of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general action upon the liver, blood, brain and nerves, to realize its use in *a majority of the ills that flesh is heir to, and that no family should ever be without a bottle of*

OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTER IN THE HOUSE.

Send for our Ladies book. Address
Address R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.
2 Washington St. New York

I CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.
I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York

SALESMEN WANTED. Salary and expenses paid or commission. Situation permanent. Fine outfits. Full line stock. Price low A. D. Pratt. Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Bellefonte Republican.

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THE MESSIAH LUNACY.

The Craze Has Spread to the South Dakota Sante Indians.

MASSING IN THE BAD LANDS

The Hostile Force There Now Amounts to 4,000—Agent Royer Says He Is Afraid That It Is Too Late to Prevent Bloodshed.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 3.—The Sante Indians are infected with the Messiah lunacy. At a council of the Indians a number of the more turbulent were conspicuously absent, and the more conservative men who were present went so far as to ask Maj. Helvins to request the government to issue arms to them for protection against the Up-river Indians. This is believed to be a ruse to allay any fears of the agent and at the same time secure arms.

Maj. Helvins says the Santes are displeased with the dilatory manner in which the government is delivering annuities this year. They actually need supplies. Annah-Ha-Money, a native Sante preacher, who was Little Crow's chief adviser and the leading spirit in the Minnesota massacre, says that nothing can avert an uprising of the Up-river Sioux. If the government attempts to disarm them this fall they will fight, and if not disarmed they will certainly take to the warpath in the spring.

Swarming to the Bad Lands.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 3.—The Rosebud Indians on Wounded Knee creek have not come in, but have moved about ten miles north across White river, close to the Bad Lands. They went there in view of having a convenient hiding place when the troops go after them. They can easily hide, but the troops can starve them out in a short time. About 100 lodges that stood on the north side of Wolf creek have disappeared since last evening, they having pulled up stakes between then and daybreak.

The Indians who broke into houses were starving, and had to do something to keep body and soul together. The troops are still ready to move on a moment's notice. Night Hawk, one of the chiefs of the Rosebuds, sent a letter to Agent Royer yesterday morning. It is reported that the letter contains this:

"Send your soldiers to take us. We are ready to fight."

The failure of the government to protect the property of friendly Indians has caused a great deal of adverse talk. Word has been received that Indians from four other agencies are joining the hostiles in the Bad Lands. This will swell the hostile force to 4,000.

Ugly Tomahawks.

Judge Burns, of Deadwood, came in from running the gantlet of the hostiles' camp. He says he is devoutly thankful at having escaped with his life. There is no doubt, he says, that the Indians are preparing thoroughly for a great struggle, and that they have no thought of giving up their purpose.

A member of the camp proclaimed his approach when he was a long way off, so that when he neared the camp he found it bristling with preparation for an attack. The hostile band is made up almost exclusively of young men, who have disregarded the advice of their old chiefs, taken the reins into their own hands, and have vowed to fight until death.

The ghost dance, Judge Burns said further, is being done all night long, and is varied during the day with the old time war dance. He corroborates fully the previous reports as to the abundance of food and ammunition which they have, and says they are making up a big supply of a new pattern of tomahawk, which is uglier than the old style.

What friendly Indians there are left there at the agency are coming in and telling Agent Royer that they do wish that this thing could be settled without bloodshed. Royer's reply is in effect that he is afraid it is too late now.

Warning the Settlers.

Scouts have been sent out to warn settlers along the line of the Cheyenne river. The hostiles are on the White river at the mouth of Hay creek, seven miles from the government herd of 5,000 cattle. All the ranches on White river have been robbed, ponies stolen and cattle killed. Four spies sent out Friday morning have not returned, and it is feared they have been killed.

Signal fires north of the White river announce the approach of the Cheyennes. The hostiles sent word to the friendly Indians here that all spies would be killed. Half breed settlers are fleeing to the agency, all reporting heavy losses in cattle and ponies.

John Dwyer, chief herder of the government herds, in whose charge were the 3,000 cattle for use in giving rations to the Indians, with his herders, has been compelled to keep constant guard to prevent surprise by the Indians, and finally they had to leave the herds and look out for their lives.

Making Sure of Rations.

Of the herd of 3,000 head the Indians seized all, killing some for immediate use and driving the rest into the Bad Lands for future consumption. There will, therefore, be no cattle for rations for the Indians next week. As many more cattle belonging to the Rosebud agency have been also captured by the Indians.

Chief Fast Thunder reached Pine Ridge to-night and reports that the Indian camp at Rosebud is receiving additions from all sides, and are heading toward Grass Basin in the Bad Lands.

Succi Says He Is Sane.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Succi's weight Tuesday morning was 116 pounds, a loss of three-quarters of a pound since Monday. He denies the report that he is out of his mind. He has invited a committee of medical men to examine his mental condition.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Complete Text of Mr. Harrison's Annual Message to Congress.

LARGELY RETROSPECTIVE.

Much Space Devoted to Foreign Relations and Departmental Reports — Strong Words in Favor of the New Tariff and Federal Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following message has been transmitted to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The report of the several executive departments which will be laid before congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above $450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the east have been undisturbed, while the ties of goodwill and common interest that bind us to the states of the western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by congress the representatives of every independent state of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until April 19 last. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to congress at the last session.

Reference is then made to the International Marine congress at Washington and the conference at Brussels to devise means for the suppression of the slave trade. Continuing, the president says:

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to the new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

South American Complications.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other states, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed Aug. 20, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. Gen. Ezeta, the chief of the provisional government, has since been confirmed in the presidency by the assembly, and diplomatic recognition duly followed.

The killing of Gen. Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, Gen. Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action that Gen. Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements.

This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. Gen. Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

Brief comment here occurs on the Nicaragua canal project and American claims against Chili. Then he says:

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence.

The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country, and at the same time this government, through its legation at Peking, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of Oct. 1, 1890, I have proposed to the government of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the 22d day of August last Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of Dec. 8, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Cerlos Butterfield claim.

Comment on our amicable relations with France and on the Samoan situation follows, after which comes:

The British Extradition Treaty.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

After touching upon dealings of our government with those of Hayti, Italy and Portugal, the president says:

The revision of our treaty relations with the empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration and of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate; and, while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination, I sincerely hope that such revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese government, and maintain the present and long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States, will be effected.

After recommending that our mission at the City of Mexico be raised to that of the first class, and commenting on our friendly relations with that country, the president says:

The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and development of our trade with the island of Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with a peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The restoration of John Ericsson's remains to Sweden and the work of the Venezuela claims commission are subjects of remark. Then the president turns to

Revenues of the Government.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $463,-963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were $358,618,584.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of $60,882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was $105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were $16,030,923.79, and the expenditures $15,739,871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased $5,835,842.88, and the receipts from internal revenue $11,735,191.89, while on the side of expenditures that for pensions was $19,312,075.06 in excess of the preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, $406,000,000; total expenditures, $354,000,000, leaving a surplus of $52,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at $25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about $16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are $373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures $357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of $15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of $52,-000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give $67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

Avoiding Monetary Stringency.

The efforts of the secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate $93,866,813, or about $1.50 per capita, and of this increase only $7,100,-000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $211,832,450, at a cost of $246,630,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of $8,967,609, and a total saving of interest of $51,-576,706.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly $12,000,000, and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by $90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

The customs administration board provided for by the act of June 10, 1890, was selected with great care and is composed in part of men whose previous experience in the administration of the old customs regulations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and in part of men whose legal and judicial acquirements and experience seemed to fit them for the work of interpreting and applying the new statute. The chief aim of the law is to secure honest valuations of all dutiable merchandise and to make these valuations uniform at all our ports of entry.

It had been made manifest by a congressional investigation that a system of undervaluation had been long in use by certain classes of importers, resulting not only in a great loss of revenue but in a most intolerable discrimination against honesty. It is not seen how this legislation, when it is understood, can be regarded by the citizens of any country having commercial dealings with us as unfriendly. If any duty is supposed to be excessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well disposed people that a remedy may be sought and allowed in a system of quasi smuggling.

The War Secretary's Report.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the acts of June 16 were felt, 33 per cent. as compared with the same months of 1889.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteers are very remarkable. This change was effected July, 1889, at which time there were [illegible] than half of these [illegible] from the [illegible] ice for information necessary to [illegible] on of pension claims. On the 30th day of June last, though over 300,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had not been examined and answered.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the states, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the states.

The Attorney General's Report.

The report of the attorney general is under the law submitted directly to congress, but as the department of justice is one of the executive departments some reference to the work done is appropriate here.

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the law; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character.

Some of these cases have been dealt with through the department of justice, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the postmaster general to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the department of justice to bring the particular offenders to punishment.

The vacation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization upon bills in equity filed by the attorney general in the circuit court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly one hundred such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right.

After brief commendatory reference to the postmaster general's report, the president says:

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries, approved Sept. 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The postoffice department and the department of justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

Navy and Department of the Interior.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in government and private yards, with energy and watched with the most scrupulous care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consideration is invited to the recommendations of the secretary.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that great department and the satisfactory results attained. The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here.

The several acts of congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confined to the executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees and Coeur d'Alene tribes have not yet received the sanction of congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the land office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six thousand.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

After devoting a few lines each to the Mormon situation, the admission of the new states, commendation of the work of the patent office and the census, the president says:

At the last session I had occasion to return with my objections several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were in my opinion greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury, than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case, under a general law.

The Agricultural Situation.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to $1.00¾ in October, 1890; corn from 31 cents to 50¼ cents; oats from 19¼ cents to 43 cents, and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was $33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over $15,000,000. Nearly 300,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year.

The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being $24,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully into operation.

The efforts of the secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of pleuro-pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad, and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products, provided for by the act of Aug. 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guarantee for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the department of agriculture.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

The Work of Congress.

I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent., while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent.

The increase of clearings and volume of business and decrease of business failures are mentioned. Then comes:

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 133 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. We could not, however, wholly escape the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that these evil incidents, which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the market was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 25 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized efforts of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better absolutely, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

The Reciprocity Clause.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely.

The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides, and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to congress—to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the senate and the necessary legislation enacted by congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the house and senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions.

We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made; and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the mean time our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if these measures are not now brought to a final vote all the work that has been done upon them by this congress is lost. The proper consideration of these, of an apportionment bill and of the annual appropriation bills will require not only that no working day of the session shall be lost, but that measures of minor and local interest shall not be allowed to interrupt or retard the progress of those that are of universal interest. In view of these conditions, I refrain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be made, and most earnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation now well advanced. To some of these measures which seem to me most important I now briefly call your attention.

I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished, if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial exchanges. The steamship, carrying the mails statedly and frequently, and offering to passengers a comfortable, safe and speedy transit, is the first condition of foreign trade. It carries the order or the buyer, but not all that is ordered or bought. It gives to the sailing vessels such cargoes as are not urgent or perishable, and, indirectly at least, promotes that important adjunct of commerce. There is now both in this country and in the nations of Central and South America a state of expectation and confidence as to increased trade that will give a double value to your prompt action upon this question.

The present situation of our mail communication with Australia illustrates the importance of early action by congress. The Oceanic Steamship company maintains a line of steamers between San Francisco, Sidney and Auckland, consisting of three vessels, two of which are of United States registry and one of foreign registry. For the service done by this line in carrying the mails we pay annually the sum of $46,000, being, as estimated, the full sea and United States inland postage, which is the limit fixed by law. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand have been paying annually to these lines £37,000 for carrying the mails from Sidney and Auckland to San Francisco. The contract under which this payment has been made is now about to expire, and those colonies have refused to renew the contract unless the United States shall pay a more equitable proportion of the whole sum necessary to maintain the service.

I am advised by the postmaster general that the United States receives for carrying the Australian mails, brought to San Francisco in these steamers, by rail to Vancouver an estimated annual income of $75,000, while, as I have stated, we are paying out for the support of the steamship line that brings this mail to us only $46,000, leaving an annual surplus resulting from this service of $29,000. The trade of the United States with Australia, which is in a considerable part carried by these steamers, and the whole of which is practically dependent upon the mail communication which they maintain, is largely in our favor.

Our total exports of merchandise to Australasian ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $11,256,484, while the total imports of merchandise from these ports were only $4,277,676. If we are not willing to see this important steamship line withdrawn, or continued with Vancouver substituted for San Francisco as the American terminal, congress should put it in the power of the postmaster general to make a liberal increase in the amount now paid for the transportation of this important mail.

The south Atlantic and gulf ports occupy a favored position toward the new and important commerce which the reciprocity clause of the tariff act and the postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port of South America will almost certainly effect a connection between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous line of railroads can be put into operation. The very large appropriation made at the last session for the harbor of Galveston was justified, as it seemed to me, by these considerations. The great northwest will feel the advantage of trunk lines to the south as well as to the east, and of the new markets opened for their surplus food products, and for many of their manufactured products.

The International Bank Scheme.

I had occasion in May last to transmit to congress a report adopted by the International American conference upon the subject of the incorporation of an international American bank, with a view to facilitating money exchanges between the states represented in that conference. Such an institution would greatly promote the trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well guarded charter be granted.

I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty and safe deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely, convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter, in order that any appropriations for better communication with these countries, and any agreements that may be made for reciprocal trade, may not be hindered by the inconvenience of making exchanges through European money centers, or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

The bill for the relief of the supreme court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position where final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to save the essential features of this very important measure. In this connection I earnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive less than $5,000 per annum.

The subject of the unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants, and the urgent necessity for providing some commission or tribunal for the trial of questions of title growing out of them, were twice brought by me to the attention of congress at the last session. Bills have been reported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject, and I very earnestly hope that this congress will put an end to the delay which has attended the settlement of the disputes as to title between the settlers and the claimants under these grants. These disputes retard the pr

ject it should be exercised, and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of this power by congress, and from the conflicting state codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the enactment of a simple, inexpensive and permanent national bankrupt law.

I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright protection to foreign authors, on a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad.

It may still be possible for this congress to inaugurate, by suitable legislation, a movement looking to uniformity and increased safety in the use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in interstate commerce. The chief difficulty in the way is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation, which should be based upon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of all well disposed managers and owners, but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2,000 lives and the maiming of 20,000 young men should plead both with congress and the managers against any needless delay.

Water Supply in the Arid Regions.

The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from congress, but has not as yet been put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agriculture, but out of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary catch basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations and be used to render subservient the large areas dependent upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may run. All unappropriated natural water sources and all necessary reservoir sites should be held by the government for the equal use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers who will eventually take up these lands.

The United States should not, in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit its work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the areas capable of irrigation, and the location and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done the use of the water and of the reservoir sites might be granted to the respective states or territories, or to individuals or associations upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates, without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use at fair rates of the accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain arid than that those who occupy them should become the slaves of unrestrained monopolies controlling the one essential element of land values and crop results.

The use of the telegraph by the postoffice department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not I think own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph companies as it does with the railroad companies to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the postoffice department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

Election Laws.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections," and it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the state officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by the law.

It is not therefore a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it.

Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or by the nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight more than his equal influence or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor.

No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the electors of other states and sections of their most priceless political rights.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fifty-first congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people. BENJ. HARRISON.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"Well, I won't make that Thousand Dollars, but I will make enough in savings on my shoes to pay me for my trouble.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

is the *only kind* that *left the leather soft.*"

Ask for Pik-Ron, *which*
WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND
Varnish at the same time.
PIK-RON
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH
TRY IT.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY.
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens Moult. "One large can saved me $10, send six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. If you can't get it send us 50 cents for two packs; five $1. A 2 1-4 pound can $1.20 post-paid; 7 cans $5, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," sample copy free. Poultry Raising Guide free with $1 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
This Trade Mark is on The Best Waterproof Coat in the world.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. A. J. Tower, Boston.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLES FOR THE CURE OF
WEAK MEN
THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
TRADE MARK

(VITALLY WEAK). Made so by too close application to business or study; severe mental strain or grief; SEXUAL EXCESSES in middle life, or vicious habits contracted in youth.

WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVOUS DEBILITY or EXHAUSTION, WASTING WEAKNESS, INVOLUNTARY LOSSES with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED; lack of vim, vigor, and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weakened, prematurely in approaching old age.

WHEN WE SAY CURE We speak from knowledge of PERMANENT RESULTS in many thousand cases treated and cured in past twelve years.

Free TRIAL As evidence of our faith in Prof. Harris' SOLUBLE MEDICATED PASTILLES, we offer eight days trial ABSOLUTELY FREE. All men, young or old, suffering from this prevalent trouble should send their address so we can furnish questions to be answered, that we may know the true condition of each case and prepare medicine to effect a prompt cure. Located in New York (after 17 years at St. Louis), we offer all a chance to be cured by the celebrated Pastille Treatment. THE HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg. Chemists, 99 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK. ESTABD 1876. INCORPD 1890. CAPITAL $125,000.

CATARRH Cured. Write for sample. Lauderbach Company, Newark, New Jersey. FREE

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies fail. Sold by F. HISCOX, only, 853 B'dway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE.

Elected but Won't Serve.

MARSHALL, Ills., Dec. 3.—Great was the astonishment among the Democratic leaders yesterday when it was learned that John Brooks, the man elected on the Democratic ticket for county treasurer Nov. 4, failed to qualify. It was claimed he could not give the necessary bond of nearly $200,000, but he gave as his reason that the deputy allowance hire was not sufficient. He wished it to be raised to $700, from the present figures of $460. Mr. Brooks was opposed to accepting the nomination. A special election will be held some time in January to fill the vacancy.

Two Squaw Men Lynched.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3.—The Journal's Chamberlain (S. D.) special says: Two squaw men living on Bad river were lynched by a vigilance committee several days ago. Cattle stealing has been going on, and an investigation pointed to the squaw men as to the guilty parties. The vigilance committee has been carrying matters with a high hand for some time, and there is considerable excitement.

The Crisis in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—The financial crisis is not yet over. Gold was quoted yesterday at 205 premium.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT
German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 12, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWNER.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Street & Guernsey's Cyclopædia of
THE MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
comprises Every Article made in this Country—Indexed and Classified—and under each article the names and addresses of
THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
Complete in One Royal Octavo Vol. of over 1300 pp.
Price in Cloth $6 in Morocco $8 in Flexible Leather $10.
INDISPENSABLE
to Buyers of Articles in all lines and Invaluable as a Statistical work.
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FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRIEF MENTION.

Alfred Julius, a St. Louis lineman, accidentally grasped a live wire and was instantly killed.

William Lyttleton Long, who is under indictment in New York for forgeries amounting to nearly $40,000, has disappeared.

The convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opened at Ocala, Fla. Speeches were made by President Polk, Mr. Willets, of Kansas; President Rogers, of the Florida Alliance, and others. The obliteration of sectional lines and the revolution of American politics were spoken of as the aims of the Alliance. President Polk said the third party scheme would not be discussed in the convention.

The Ethiopia, from New York for Glasgow Nov. 16, has not yet arrived, and the agents are much concerned as to her safety.

John Holley, a young man, died at Shavertown, Luzerne county, Pa., after drinking about two quarts of whisky.

Work was suspended in the Cameron colliery, Shamokin, Pa., owned by the Pennsylvania railroad. The mining settlement of Hickory Ridge is deserted. During the past few days most of its population of 500 have left for the Pittsburg bituminous region.

A vast portion of the population of Tsin Tsin, China, it is said has been rendered destitute by the recent floods, and the people in their desperation have threatened to plunder the European residents.

Dr. Henry C. Statzer was convicted at Erie, Pa., of arson, and sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

Joseph Batten, an aged and eccentric millionaire of Elizabeth, N. J., has been converted by the Faith Curists and will build a great temple for the faith. He is over 80 years old, and is believed to be slightly insane on the subject.

David Nicely, one of the murderers of Farmer Umberger, who, with his brother and co-murderer and two other prisoners, broke out of the Somerset county (Pa.) jail Saturday night, was recaptured and again locked up.

THE NEW STOCK YARDS SCHEME.

The Big Packers Negotiating a Deal with the Stickney Interests.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Negotiations are going on between the big packers, Armour, Morris and Swift, and Mr. Stickney, of the Stickney Transfer Tract, regarding the combination of the stock yards of the former with the freight and stock clearing house plant of the latter. The packers have resolved to remove their stock yards to their newly purchased land near Tolleston, Ind., and they want the Stickney stock plant transferred near them so that they can take advantage of the railroad facilities and carry on the fight against the Vanderbilt roads, which is almost sure to follow if they remove to Indiana.

Mr. Stickney wants the packers to move their plants over to his tract, but this they do not seem inclined to do. They are satisfied that the Indiana location is the better one for them, and the inducements offered Mr. Stickney are such that he can hardly afford to refuse. Cheap land, better drainage and railroad facilities and smaller taxes are some of the arguments they offer.

A merging of the interests of the packers and railroads would place the packers in a position where they can dictate to the packers who are considering the establishment of an opposition plant near the present stock yards. Both P. D. Armour and Nelson Morris are ill and Mr. Stickney is in St. Paul, so further negotiations will be postponed for several days.

Wants a Bout with McMahon.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—Mike Horrigan, of Boston, has signed articles of agreement for a match for $500 with John McMahon, of this city, champion collar-and-elbow wrestler of the world, the contest to take place in Boston. McMahon says he will not leave Montreal, but will double the allowance and give Horrigan $100 expenses to come here.

Wants a Special Pension.

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Lucy Wood, aged 105, and probably the oldest person in Vermont, has sent a petition to congress for a pension. Her husband was a teamster in the war of 1812, and as the present law relating to the veterans of that war does not include teamsters she has asked congress for a special pension.

The Whisky Killed Him.

DOVER, Me., Nov. 2.—Amos Beale, a leading Mason and a highly respected citizen of Guilford, took whisky to ease the pain while having teeth extracted, and died from its effects.

St. Jacobs Oil
Cures
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM.

For 20 Years.
Pilot Knob, Mo., September 3, 1888.
I suffered with chronic rheumatism in my knees and ankles for twenty years and had to use crutches. I was treated at times by several doctors, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Have had no return of pain in three years. HENRY F. TRAVERS.

Chronic Cases 40 Years' Standing Cured.

THE GOOD OFFICE OF
St. Jacobs Oil
is well illustrated in the cure of neuralgia, the chief symptom of which is an intermitting pain which follows the course of the nerve affected. St. Jacobs Oil by gentle rubbing and applied frequently, will cure
NEURALGIA.

196 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1889.
I was taken with neuralgia in side and suffered 6 months. I was given up by doctors, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
MICHAEL McGINN.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

T'S SPORTEE! IT'S SPICKE? IT'S SPUNKEE
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
THE ORGAN OF HONEST SPORT IN AMERICA.
All the sensations of the day pictured by the FOREMOST ARTISTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Life in New York Graphically Illustrated.
Breezy but respectable.
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NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
8 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.
Published ever Wednesday, dated Saturday

Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, yield to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every trace of impurity from the blood and builds up the weakened system.

"My little daughter's life was saved, as we believe, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before she was six months old she had 7 running scrofula sores. One physician advised the amputation of one of her fingers, to which we refused assent. When we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, a marked improvement was noticed and by a continued use of it her recovery was complete. And she is now, being seven years old, strong and healthy." B. C. JONES, Alna, Lincoln County, Me.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PURIFY THE BLOOD WITH Brown's Sarsaparilla

The mortality in large cities is due to the fact that bad food, bad air, and bad habits have made *bad blood.* From the largest bone down to the smallest hair, the whole body is fed, supplied with new material, kept alive and healthy by the flow of blood. In fact it is the most important part of the system.

Indeed, it is claimed there can be no disease, save an occasional brain trouble, when the blood is pure and flowing free.

Brown's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and invigorates the entire system.

Cross Creek, Washington Co., Pa.

Alfred C. Stephenson, writes, "I think Brown's Sarsaparilla can not be equalled as a blood purifier.

Anna B. Crook of Stoneboro, Mercer Co., Pa., says, "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla, and find it a great blood purifier.

At all Druggists $1.00. 6 bottles for 5.00
DON'T take Something else "just as good," IT IS NOT.
ARA WARREN & Co., Sole Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

Elys Cream Balm For
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS DIAMOND BRAND
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WELL BRED SOON WED.?
Girls who use SAPOLIO are QUICKLY MARRIED

SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

50 FIFTY DOLLARS FOR LIFE SCHOLARSHIP
PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE
1700 Chestnut St., PHILADA., PA. (Both Sexes.) Position for Graduates. Time 3 to 4 mos. Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Circulars free if you name this paper.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

BRIEF MENTION.

The czar has annulled the old free institutions of Finland, and has appointed a committee of Russian officials to govern the country.

Mrs. Charles Gass, of Allegheny, Pa., committed suicide by setting fire to her clothing.

The contest in the chancery court for the possession of a submerged island in New York bay is becoming interesting. The attorney general has filed papers stating that New Jersey is older than the national government, and is therefore the owner of the sunken land.

John L. Wilds, of Baltimore, was shipwrecked on the Bahamas in 1874. He was found unconscious. A fair creole maiden nursed him back to health. He married her, and now she wants a divorce.

In an interview at Ocala, Fla., President Polk, of the Farmers' alliance, declared that the national banks must be abolished, financial reform instituted and sectional barriers broken down.

Senator Quay will not at present retire from the chairmanship of the national Republican committee, and it is the impression that he will soon reply to the charges that have been made against him.

The schooner Francis E. Hallock, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, was run down by the collier Verner near the spot where the Viscaya was sunk. Capt. Randolph, of the schooner, was drowned.

A thief stopped at the residence of Farmer George Hottel, at Mascoutah, Ills., and after stealing some of his property made the farmer and his wife cook a breakfast for him, under penalty of being shot.

The Thierry family, of St. Louis, are claimants for an estate of over $5,000,000, held by the French government, which the latter is ready to surrender upon proofs of descent from the original possessor.

NO NONSENSE.

Cold Facts to Deal with in the Future No Man or Woman to be Trifled With.

Plain figures must be the inducement. Everybody needs, wants, and will have some stimulant in the house and they can have it! Look out now! Here are the prices for you.

Six year old Guggenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt guaranteed positively pure, six full quarts for $5.00, or $1.00 per single quart, packed and shipped to your home. No charge for packing. Silver Age Rye, the people's favorite at $1 50 per each quart bottle, or 12 bottles for $15.00. Wines of all kinds, foreign or domestic for 50c upward. For further information send for a complete catalogue and price list to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal Street,
Allegheny Pa.,

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, 75cts per bottle.
nov. 6-1m.

OUR TROOPS ARE DARED

Mounted Indians Taunt Them to Come Out of Fort Reno.

REVEL IN THEIR OWN GORE.

Apaches and Kiowas in Such a Frenzy That They Gash Themselves with Knives and Dance and Howl at the Sight of Blood.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Mounted Indians rode out in front of Fort Reno last night, according to reports received here, and dared the soldiers to come out. This occurred during a stronger paroxysm of excitement over the ghost dances and the Messiah story, and was not regarded as an especially serious incident.

The reports from Fort Reno also say that the more turbulent Indians in the camps of the Apaches and Kiowas have worked themselves into such a frenzy that they cut their own flesh with spears and knives, and dance and howl at the sight of their own blood flowing from the wounds.

The Indians have received exciting messages from the north, and scouts are out to intercept expected runners with more tidings of an incendiary nature.

Spoiling for a Fight.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 29.—While no very startling Indian news comes in there is no doubt in the minds of those well informed that serious trouble with the Sioux is likely to occur. The Indians are spoiling for a fight. The first blunder will be fatal. If the order is enforced to arrest their leaders in the dance, there is not the least question but it will lead to open hostilities, and the base of war will be on the ceded lands, or near the Bad Lands, at a point about eighty miles west of Pierre.

Joe Wendell, an old Indian scout of fifty years' experience, says the Indians are acquainted with the passes through the Bad Lands, and have several trails leading north and south through them known only to themselves.

Madison and Thompson, two ranchers who arrived last evening from sixty miles west of there, state that they met a band of Indians with some one hundred ponies going south who were evidently bound for the camp on Pass creek, and had come from the Cheyenne country. This is only another sign that the Indians are collecting supplies and concentrating their forces near the entrance to the Bad Lands.

All Quiet at Pine Ridge.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—Specials received here last night report that several hundred Indians from Rosebud agency have crossed the line into Nebraska, and are now encamped on Burten creek in Keya Paha county. A courier has been sent out from Spring View to learn the correctness of this report.

At Pine Ridge all is quiet since Little Wound and his lieutenants came into camp, and there is no longer any outbreak anticipated there. It is not probable, though, that the troops will be removed for some weeks yet, or until the agent's authority is once more established and matters have assumed their normal course.

Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy, formerly agent at Pine Ridge and the best posted man on Sioux character in America, is at the Pine Ridge agency. He is there as an officer on the staff of Governor Mellette. Asked yesterday what he thought about the situation, the doctor predicted an afterclap in the situation in the shape of an investigation that will determine the responsibility for the scare. He did not care to criticise the conduct of any of the agents, but did indulge in some severe strictures on the Indian bureau's policy. The practice of sending out inexperienced men as agents, he said, is specially to be condemned.

Discipline Had Been Relaxed.

The present trouble arose, first, because the discipline at the agency had been relaxed; second, because the Indians were not properly fed, and partly because the Messiah craze was a good excuse for a demonstration in the interest of righting the many wrongs under which the Indian labors. The Indian has no idea of magnanimity, and he will bear wrong without murmuring for a time, but it will all break out some time.

This the Indian bureau does not seem to know. In the matter of beef issue, for instance, the bureau considers a beef a beef all the year round, but an animal that weighs 1,000 pounds in October will shrink during the winter to 600, and the horns, hoofs, side and bones do not shrink. It is the edible portion that has evaporated. The Indian knows that, if the department does not.

Concerning Little Wound, of whom so much that is bad has been said, Dr. McGillicuddy said he was perfectly honest and trustworthy. During the Sitting Bull war Little Wound was one of Gen. Crook's scouts, and was always considered faithful.

Big Road was a fighting man with Sitting Bull, but since then has abandoned the warpath and is as good an Indian as lives now. What these men have said about their suffering from hunger can be depended on.

Sitting Bull Responsible.

Sitting Bull is mainly responsible for the war that has been going on. This old sinner has still a great deal of influence among his people, and has spent much time in stirring up strife. He relied on this Messiah craze to aid him in inducing the Sioux to revolt next spring when forage would be plenty and chance for success favorable.

But the craze grew too fast and there is no hope now for Sitting Bull's success. The Indians are not such fools as to take the warpath, with winter coming on so soon. Sitting Bull should be removed from the reservation and the government should adopt a sensible business method of dealing with the Indians.

Five of the Crew Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The steamboat T. P. Leathers, bound from Lakeport, Miss., for New Orleans, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock near Fort Adams, Miss. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The chambermaid and four roustabouts, all colored, were lost.

Sixty Years Old and a Defaulter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—Sumner T. Smith, charged with a defalcation of $3,000 against the Centennial Building and Loan association of Dayton, O., was arrested here. He at first denied his guilt, but finally confessed. He is 60 years old.

YALE'S GREAT VICTORY.

The Score, 32 to 0, Was the Largest Made Since 1884.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The game has been played and is over with for a year. It was, after all the advance work and heralding it had received, a disappointment, for it was one sided from the start to the finish and Princeton was not in it. The men of Yale outplayed the ex-champions at every point, in every feature of the game which both teams cultivate, and in new features which were distinctly their own.

They played so strong a game that those who had not seen the Yale-Harvard match could only wonder of what remarkable material the Harvard men were made. But Yale played a stronger game than she did at Springfield, and had the benefit of one more week of practice. It was hardly possible to appreciate how really good the Yale team was with such a team as Princeton's against her. It was "too easy." Her rush line walked the Princeton line down the field as easily as a big policeman shoves a drunken man off a sidewalk, and her individual players often ran with the ball with two Princeton men on their backs.

The score, 32 to 0, was the largest made in a game between any of the three great colleges since 1884, when Yale defeated Harvard 52 to 0. The next largest score to this was Princeton's against Harvard in the same year, 34 to 6. As a rule the score between Yale, Princeton and Harvard has ranged from 4 to 0 to 15 to 12, or thereabouts.

The Yale team had no weak spot. Every man, either on or back of the line, played a game of which he can be proud, and on which he can be satisfied to rest his reputation if he should never play again. It was not that the Princeton men were so weak, but that Yale was so strong.

Princeton was plucky, and her men did all they could, but they could do little against men who were their superiors in every part of the game. They did not lose heart, and they played an uphill game pluckily. That so many touchdowns were scored against them at the last does not show, as it apparently does, that they became rattled, but that they were played out with the buffeting and quick, desperate plunges of Yale. It was a physical impossibility and not a loss of heart.

Loss of life was narrowly escaped by many persons who attended the football match. A temporary "bleaching board" stand, 200 feet long and about 20 feet high in the rear, suddenly collapsed while occupied by some 3,000 spectators, of whom about twenty were injured.

The most severely hurt were John R. McKean, a Princeton theological student, who sustained a compound fracture of the leg; D. Turner, a student at the Rensselaer institute, in Troy, N. Y., whose right arm was broken; Lawrence Van Buren, of Plainfield, N. J., whose right ankle was badly crushed, and F. S. Keeler, of the Columbia School of Mines, whose left wrist was broken. Sprains and bruises were the injuries sustained by the others.

A DISASTROUS VOYAGE.

Six Men Killed by a Whale, One Drowned and One Died.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The whaling bark Ocean arrived yesterday. The captain furnishes the following particulars of the loss of six sailors: they had mortally wounded a whale and approached too close in their boat. The whale struck the boat, and the men were thrown out and drowned or killed.

The names of the drowned and killed were John Sylvester, W. M. Brady, W. B. Briggs, William Mitchell, George Jurgensen and J. F. Meander.

During a gale George Brown, a sailor, was washed overboard from the bark and drowned. Robert Ray died of consumption.

Haven't Fulfilled Their Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The Call says a complaint has been filed in the United States circuit court by the government against the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad companies and the Western Union Telegraph company. The object is to obtain the cancellation of the lease of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific and also of the lease of the Central Pacific's telegraph lines to the Western Union. The government claims that the corporations have violated their agreement with the government to maintain independent lines. Processes will be issued, and the secretary of the Central Pacific, in the absence of President Huntington, will be cited to appear and show cause why the leases should not be nulled.

Another Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Albert C. Groth, aged 18, son of William C. Groth, of Thompsonville, was accidentally shot while hunting in company with Jeremiah Hooley, a lad of 14. They came to a pond, and Groth broke the ice and stooped down for a drink, when the gun, which was held by Hooley, was discharged, the shot entering the youth's bowels. He was taken to the Newton Cottage hospital. Hooley was until within a month an inmate of the Westboro Reform school. He says that he pointed the gun at Groth, did not know it was loaded and pulled the trigger accidentally. Groth is not expected to live twenty-four hours. Hooley has been arrested.

Two More Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Schedules in the assignment of John T. Walker, John W. Combs and Joseph Walker, composing the firm of John T. Walker, Son & Co., importers, at No. 81 Pine street and 67 Greene street, to William I. Ryle, of Paterson, N. J., filed today, show liabilities, $2,094,308; nominal assets, $1,433,352, and actual assets, $1,009,540.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—B. K. Jamieson & Co. have made an assignment. They were largely interested in outside industrial schemes, but did a considerable stock and bond business with a fair line of deposits. The firm is thirty-five years old. It is feared the liabilities are heavy.

A Quarrel Ends in Murder.

CASEY, Ind., Nov. 29.—J. W. Gouch and William Roseberry became involved in a quarrel and weapons were drawn. Gouch fired three shots and Roseberry one. Each was hit, Gouch's wound being fatal. Roseberry will recover. The latter is a saloon keeper. Gouch is a prominent citizen, owning stores in Casey, Marshall, Newton and other places.

The Result of Being Jilted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Alexander McGregor, a young Scotchman employed in the silk department of Charles Gossag & Co., blew his brains out with a revolver, leaving a letter to his mother in Scotland saying he had been jilted by Miss Mamie Dolan, who had promised to be his wife. Miss Dolan is also an employe at Gossag's.

SAYS PARNELL MUST GO

Ireland's Roman Catholic Hierarchy's Unanimous Decision.

IT CREATES A SENSATION.

The Decision Will Be Publicly Announced if the Nationalist Meeting on Monday Attempts to Whitewash Parnell—O'Brien as His Successor.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Intense excitement was created in political circles generally Friday morning, but more particularly in the ranks of the Irish Nationalist party, when the announcement was made that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland had reached the unanimous conclusion that the position was such as to render absolutely necessary the retirement from leadership of Mr. Parnell.

The announcement of the conclusion reached was accompanied by the statement that, while there was no desire to coerce the parliamentary representatives of the Irish party, the decision of the hierarchy would be publicly pronounced if at the proposed Parnellite meeting, called for Monday next, any attempt was made to whitewash Mr. Parnell.

It was also intimated that should the manifesto to the Irish people proposed to be issued by Mr. Parnell fail to deny and disprove the grave charges which stand against him as a consequence of the verdict in the recent divorce suit action would be taken without waiting for or regarding the results of the meeting on Monday.

Will Ask His Resignation.

It is understood that at Monday's Nationalist meeting a resolution will be proposed recognizing Mr. Parnell's great services, but calling for his resignation.

Many of the Parnellite members of parliament declare that they would be glad to see the alliance with the Liberals broken, so that the Irish party could resume a condition of independence.

The Nationalists of Donegal have demanded that Mr. Parnell retire from the leadership of the party. The Liberal club of Cheshire has demanded the resignation of Mr. Parnell, and feeling in the club is so strong that a portrait of the Irish leader, which has hitherto adorned its walls, has been ruined by being doused with water. Mr. Parnell, it is announced, will publish a manifesto soon defining his position.

A prominent Irish M. P. said Friday: "Many eyes are turned toward O'Brien among the Irish members as the man to take the place of Mr. Parnell in the permanent leadership, although for the present, owing to his American mission and his six months' term in jail to follow it, some other temporary chief must be chosen.

While Mr. Dillon is a favorite he is the avowed organizer of the plan of campaign, and has always been outspoken in advocacy of it and of the boycott, neither of which was ever distinctly approved by Mr. Parnell, and regarding which Mr. O'Brien has also been more careful than Mr. Dillon not to offend British sentiment.

A Carefully Concocted Meeting.

The intimate friend of Mr. Parnell, who made the statement that Mr. Parnell regards the movement to expel him from the leadership of the Irish party as a Radical revenge for his support of the royal grants last summer, says this view of the situation can be supported by documentary evidence. The friend believes that were the Irish party resolved into its elements it would be found to lack cohesion. Mr. Gladstone, the same authority says, has had his revenge on the man he caused to be imprisoned in Kilmainham jail, and who afterward forced the Liberal leader to listen to the demands of the Irish people. The mutiny against the leadership of Mr. Parnell, the friend insists, was carefully concocted.

Further advices from America are anxiously awaited by the Irish members, and also the British Liberals, in view of the apparent purpose of the government to push the land purchase bill immediately and vigorously, setting all other measures aside for the present.

PARNELL DEFIANT.

His Manifesto Just Out and in It He Defies His Enemies.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Later—Mr. Parnell's manifesto, which has just made its appearance, is a document of great length. In it the Irish leader boldly defies his enemies, and appeals to the people of Ireland to sustain him in no half hearted way in the great emergency which confronts them and him.

To Pass Upon the Question.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The six representatives of the Irish party in the British parliament—Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Gill, O'Connor, Sullivan and Harrington—will meet in conference here to pass upon the great question of Parnell's retirement from the leadership of his party.

Mr. O'Brien's opinions have already been expressed through these dispatches. In an interview Friday morning he reiterated this sentiment, but would, as he has said, give no idea as to what would be the action of his colleagues.

In speaking of his experience in this country Mr. O'Brien said: "Our mission among Americans has far surpassed in point of success anything that we ever expected. The only trouble we have had so far has been the difficulty in filling engagements. We have received invitations from every point, but through our inability to cover all the ground we have been compelled to confine our visits to the principal cities.

"In many cases we have sent out local committees to the minor towns, and they have met with the same hearty welcome. The American press and public have treated us with the utmost kindness, and nothing could be more encouraging than the general sympathy extended to us. We have yet to discover our first enemy since arriving, and not in one instance has any newspaper failed to support our purpose. Our gratitude to America is deep and sincere."

Pennsylvania's Farmers' Alliance.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—About fifty delegates, representing twenty-six counties and 100 alliances, assembled in the hall of the house of representatives last evening for the purpose of forming a state branch of the National Farmers' Alliance. Col. [illegible] Deming, of this city, is chairman. [illegible] of Toil, representing about [illegible] members in Washington, Greene and Fayette counties, will be merged in the state alliance.

SUCCI IS WORRIED.

The Faster Is Very Irritable and Begins to Look Greatly Emaciated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Signor Succi was aroused from sleep Friday morning at half past nine and showed a decided reluctance to leave his comfortable bed. He said when he arose: "Vere cold dis morning—bimebi snow." He looked very grave when he stepped on the scales and anxiously looked at the register. When he found that he had lost one pound and six ounces since yesterday he made no remark, but looked very serious.

Succi is much worried, despite his oft repeated assertions that he feels "very well." The faster is exceedingly irritable and has lost much of that good nature that he formerly possessed.

The faster is beginning to look greatly emaciated, but his grip continues strong. His face seems like a piece of parchment and the wrinkles on his forehead continue to deepen. His voice has taken on a very melancholy tone, and although he does his best to appear chipper, he is unable to conceal his great anxiety. The man's wonderful will power is keeping him up, and he declares that he will fast forty-six days instead of forty-five. He said, "Bimebi feel strong, gain weight and be better."

Citizen George Francis Train wrote to the faster this morning and gave him some advice. The citizen's letter was addressed to "Signor Succi, the World's Starver, and the Monte Cristo of Starvation."

Succi now weighs 118½ pounds and begins to realize that he cannot lose much more flesh. He has given up exercising and only dresses and walks about when he has to face his audiences. He keeps in bed much of the time, and when he sleeps tosses uneasily and mutters unintelligible Italian.

A PASSENGER HAD SMALLPOX.

And It Caused a Sensation on the Train When Discovered.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 29.—There was quite a sensation on the Short line yesterday morning by the discovery of a case of smallpox on an east bound train between Pocatello and Montpelier. Manager Ressagui was wired from Montpelier and asked for orders. He wired Green River to have Assistant Superintendent Fowler quarantine the car and have Surgeon Osborne investigate at once.

There were twelve passengers in the car, but Mr. Ressagui did not imagine they would all be there when the train reached Green River. He rather thought they would escape some way or other. The company has a pest house at Rock Springs, whither the smallpox patient will be removed. There was great excitement on the train, particularly as the conductor and train hands had passed through several times, and there was no telling how much contagion had thus been spread among the passengers.

At a later hour Mr. Ressagui was wired that the car with the patient had been sidetracked at Bryan, three stations this side of Green River, and the patient's fellow passengers put into another car by themselves to be overhauled at Green River by the company's surgeon.

It Was a Something for Nothing Scheme.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Two well dressed strangers some months ago established a branch of the so called Granite State Provident association in the Blackstone building and were soon doing a big business. Their scheme was that each member should pay $5 a month for the first six months and $10 a month thereafter, until $450 was paid in, when he or she would be entitled to draw out $1,000, nothing to be paid to anybody until after six months. In the case of a considerable number who first went into the scheme this period has just expired, and some of them demanded their money. They were put off on one excuse or another until yesterday. When they came to demand their money this morning they found the place closed up. Later in the day the books in the office were seized and show collections aggregating nearly $15,000, all of which is a dead loss to the investors.

Gen. Wilcox Seriously Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and the War of the Rebellion, is lying in a critical condition at his residence in this city, suffering from injuries received from falling into an excavation for an electric railroad. Gen. Wilcox fell into the excavation at a place where the lights were defective. His head struck the sharp edge of the trench. His groans brought assistance, and he was taken to his home, where it was discovered that he was suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain and probably other injuries. He remained unconscious all night. Gen. Wilcox is 64 years old. He served during the late war in the Confederate army.

All Alabama Coal Miners to Strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29.—All the coal miners in Alabama, some 8,000 in number, have been ordered on strike Monday, Dec. 1. Some of the men are not pleased at the order, but the leaders say the men will all go out. Some days ago a committee of the Mine Workers' union asked for an advance in wages, which the operators refused to grant, and orders for a general strike were issued.

Notable Deaths.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., Nov. 29.—Capt. John B. Davis, one of the best known steamboat men in the west, died suddenly at his home in this city, aged 62.

NORWALK, O., Nov. 29.—J. C. Lockwood, the wealthiest citizen of Milan, O., died of paralysis. He was an extensive ship owner and left a fortune valued at more than a million.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—James M. Wise, a well known tobacconist, nephew of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise and brother of Congressman George D. Wise, died Friday morning.

Took a Dose of Strychnine.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Maria A. McGeough, residing at 71 Marion street, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of strychnine. The act was caused by despondency over the recent death of a boy of 4 years, the only child of the deceased. Mrs. McGeough was 24 years of age, very comely, of an amiable disposition and was favorably known in the neighborhood in which she lived.

Wade Hampton Improving.

GREENFIELD, Miss., Nov. 29.—News received here from Lake Washington says that the small shot which entered the eye of Senator Wade Hampton has been extracted, and that he will probably not lose his sight. He is resting easy with less pain.

Accidentally Shot.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—John Barlow accidentally shot H. H. Bliss, a prominent business man of Steele City, Jefferson county, killing him almost instantly.

A HUMAN PROJECTILE.

A Man's Body Flung by an Engine as from a Catapult.

INTO A CROWD OF LABORERS.

Four of Them Knocked Over and Injured by the Bleeding and Crushed Mass of Humanity That Struck Them and Then Expired.

CHESTER, N. J., Nov. 29.—Coroner Smith, of this place, was busy Friday summoning witnesses for a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending a shocking accident which occurred at the Northern New Jersey railroad depot here, by which one man was almost instantly killed and several others severely injured.

The express train (No. 227) for Sufferns, which leaves Jersey City, passes through the town without making a stop, though the usual speed of the train is supposed to be greatly lessened while going through the more thickly settled part.

About the time when the express train was due there was a crowd of Italian laborers on the railroad station platform. They were part of a gang employed in grading the road near that point, and were waiting for a train to take them to Jersey City.

Train No. 234 was sidetracked on the west side, waiting for the express train to pass by, and any one coming from that direction would be unable to see the express until it dashed by. The whistle of No. 227 was heard, and in another minute it came in sight, sending up the dust in clouds from the road bed and its headlight flashing as it came on.

A Human Missile.

Just as the engine reached the crossing at the depot a man darted from the west side of the track and attempted to pass in front of the train. He had made a fatal miscalculation, however, and just as he reached the center of the up track the cowcatcher caught him and flung him with terrific force over on the platform, where the gang of Italians stood.

The body of the unfortunate came as though thrown from a catapult and struck four of the Italians, knocking them off the platform onto the ground below, where they lay in a pile, bleeding and groaning and apparently severely injured.

Station Agent David Baker, who witnessed the accident from his office inside the station, rushed out, and leaving the wounded Italians to the care of their comrades, ran to the man who had been struck by the locomotive. He found the unfortunate man in a heap near the signal pole at the end of the platform. His head was crushed and bleeding, and his body looked as though every bone in it was broken. The man was unconscious and dying, and breathed his last a few minutes after Agent Baker reached his side.

Two Badly Hurt.

The body was taken into the station, and there it was recognized as that of John Gebhardt, a German, 45 years old, who kept a cigar store on the east side of the track, a short distance from the scene of his death. Justice Blauvelt took charge of the body pending the arrival of the coroner.

It was ascertained that Gebhardt had crossed the track to a candy store on the west side of the track, and was returning to his store when struck by the train. He was a sober, industrious man, well acquainted with the dangers of the crossing. No one seemed able to explain how he was so careless in trying to pass over the track at that time, as he must have been aware that the express train was about due.

The wounded Italians were taken into the station, where they were attended by Dr. Parsell. He found that only two were badly hurt. These were known only by the numbers 1,101 and 1,119. The former was badly cut over the eye and on the head and complained of injuries to his back.

No. 1,119 had his right leg badly cut and bruised and complained of internal injuries. They were removed to the shanty occupied by fellow laborers, and Dr. Parsell stated today that there would be no serious result in their cases.

Escaped from Sing Sing.

SING SING, Nov. 29.—Charles Brown, alias Charles Brennan, sent up for four years in the state prison here, made his escape. Brown had two keys which he could not have got without collusion with some one employed in the prison. He opened two doors, barred them after him, scaled the walls and jumped into the river; then swimming to a place of safety, where he must have had friends with dry clothes. His escape was discovered an hour after his departure, but no trace of him has yet been discovered.

Ballot Box Stuffers Sentenced.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 29.—John Whalen, Joseph G. Mulrain, David Gordon and Martin J. White, who were last Wednesday convicted of ballot box stuffing, were Friday sentenced by Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson county court, to one year and six months' hard labor in the state prison at Trenton. The prisoners had bondsmen present, and their counsel will get a writ of error for appeal as soon as the bonds are signed.

The Murderers Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—Henry Becklein, Joseph Rapp and Herman Miller have been arrested for the murder of Fred Plack, whose remains were found mangled on the Iron Mountain railroad tracks four weeks ago. Plack was said to carry a considerable sum of money. A Mrs. Hummert says she saw Plack struggling with three men just before a train passed, and that as the train went by the men ran away. It is supposed the men robbed Plack, then threw his body in front of the train. The prisoners had some beer checks in their possession which Plack had on his person the night he was killed.

Three Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 29.—Three men were killed and four others were injured by the explosion of a boiler in J. H. Ackers & Co.'s sawmill at Scotland, Worth county. The killed are Augustus Stinson, of Angelica, Wis.; Thomas Simmons and Adolphus McMillan.

Will Die in the Chair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Martin D. Loppy, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife Esther on July 4 last, was sentenced to the death penalty within the week beginning Jan. 3, and Sing Sing the place.

The Weather.

Fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 10, 1889.

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 19	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 45	9 22	4 2
Beech Creek	8.8	4 56	9 34	4 4
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 37	4 4
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 48	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 56	4 55
Curtis	19.9	5 18	10 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 12	5 19
BELLEFONTE	24.2	5 35	10 25	5 29
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	39
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 43	10 3[illegible]	5 3[illegible]
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6 13
Powler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 19
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	P. M.	P. M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 11
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 27
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 27
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 36
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 36
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 49
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 41
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 5[illegible]
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 05
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 12
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 22
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 18	8 33
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	39
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4[illegible]	8 42
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 46	9 04
Curtin	34.4	10 01	4 47	9 15
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 08	4 55	9 15
Howard	39.8	10 16	5 02	9 25
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 30	5 10	9 45
Beech Creek	45.9	10 35	5 14	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 50	5 24	5[illegible]
Flemington	52.5	10 54	5 27	10 0[illegible]
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	11 00	30	5 11

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

Westward P.M	Westward A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	Eastward P.M
5 35	t 51	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 57
5 55	10 21	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 37
6 07	10 28	3.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 28
6 14	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 1[illegible]
6 29	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.[illegible]	8 43	4 11
6 27	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	8 37	4 06
6 34	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 59
6 38	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 56
6 48	11 19	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 48
6 5[illegible]	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 40
7 10	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 5[illegible]	3 28
7 20	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 20

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 10, 1889.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.25 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 11.16 a m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m; arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.50 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 10th, 1889.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.50	2.05	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	2.15	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.15	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	2.25	Biehl f	.....	8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	2.32	Vicksburg f	.....	8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.43	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.35	5.01
13.1	6.48	2.50	Barber f	.....	8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.55	Swengle f	.....	8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.58	Millmont	.....	8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	3.06	LAURELTON	.....	8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	3.29	Pardee f	.....	8.01	4.30
28.9	7.36	3.33	Cherry Run f	.....	7.48	4.16
32.7	7.40	3.44	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f	.....	7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.48	Ingleby f	.....	7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.55	Coburn	.....	7.27	3.55
39.6	7.58	4.04	Zerby f	.....	7.19	3.48
43.4	8.10	4.12	Rising Springs	.....	7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	4.21	Penn's Cave f	.....	7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	4.28	CENTRE HALL	.....	6.52	3.2[illegible]
51.6	8.33	4.35	Gregg f	.....	6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.43	Linden Hall	.....	6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.48	OAK HALL	.....	6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.52	LEMONT	.....	6.26	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.57	Dale Summit f	.....	6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	5.06	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	5.10	Axemas f	.....	6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	5.15	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 7, 1889, Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAIL-ROAD STATION.

EASTWARD. No.6	P.M	WESTWARD. No.2	P.M	STATIONS	Dis.	No.1	A.M	No.5	P.M
				Ar. BELLEFONTE Lv	0.		6 00		3 00
				Scales	1.		6 07		3 09
				Morris	2.		6 11		3 13
				Whitmer	4.		6 16		3 19
				Lines			6 19		3 23
				Hunters	5.5		6 22		3 26
				Fillmore	6.8		9 26		3 30
				Briarly	8.5		6 32		3 36
				Waddles	10.		6 38		3 43
				Matterns					3 45
				Stormstown					3 53
				Red Bank					3 59
				Scotia Crossing	11.1		6 46		4 09
				Krumride	16.		7 00		4 39
				LvSTATE COLLEGE Ar	18.		7 04		5 04

Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.

Train 2 connects with Trains east and west on B E V R R and S S Branch.

Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E V R R and the S S Branch.

THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 10th 1889.

	WESTWARD			
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia daily	...	11 25	p m
"	" Harrisburg	" ...	3 30	a m
"	" Williamsport	" ...	7 10	a m
"	" Jersey Shore	" ...	7 35	a m
"	" Lock Haven	" ...	7 58	a m
"	" Renovo	" ...	8 50	a m
"	arrives Erie	" ...	4 05	p m
NIAGRA EXP.	leaves Phil'a week days		8 50	a m
"	" Harrisburg	"	12 15	p m
"	arrives at Williamsport	"	8 05	p m
"	" Lock Haven	"	4 15	p m
"	" Renovo	"	5 15	p m
"	" Kane	"	8 15	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			5 15	p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philada. week days	...	11 40	a m
"	" Harrisburg	" ...	3 45	p m
"	" Williamsport	" ...	7 10	p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven	" ...	7 02	p m
"	" Renovo	" ...	8 00	p m
NEWS EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	...	4 30	a m
"	" Harrisburg	...	10	a m
"	" Williamsport	...	11 10	a m
"	arrives at Lock Haven	...	12 10	p m
WM'SPORT EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	...	4	p m
"	" Harrisburg	...	7	p m
"	arrive Williamsport	...		p m

	EASTWARD			
Sea Sh

New York Fashions.

Brocaded silks in every variety of color and design will be popular for evening wear, either in combination with plain material, velvet or lace; or the whole costume may be of brocade, provided the pattern is not too large. Diagonals and corded silks are also very stylish for evening, and here velvet becomes a most important factor, imparting character and finish. Entire costumes are of light-colored Bengaline de soie, trimmed with rich white Duchesse lace, in panels at the side, in bretelle fashion on the waist and deep frills on elbow sleeves. Mousseline de soie will prove a powerful rival to evening silks and will be largely used in combination with them. For very young ladies the entire dress may be of mousseline de soie, but young matrons display good taste in having only the underskirt of this material and the Princesse overdress of rich, plain colored silk. In many handsome toilets the front breadth is of one material, side panels of another, and back breadth (or train) and corsage of a third. Any good material, if only a yard or two can be utilized, as everything is the fashion. Stripes, polka dots, brocades, corded and repped stuffs may all be used to advantage with plain material; if only enough for collar and cuffs, and one side of the corsage, it is quite sufficient. Any lady of taste and industry can make a handsome costume by braiding a front breadth in some contrasting yet harmonious shade, on plain material and also a collar, cuffs and half of the waist front. Handsome evening dresses may be made in the same style, and if the dress material is light colored, and the braiding in gilt, nothing could be more stylish. Deep lace rufflings in black, white, and all the fashionable shades are much worn, and boas of lace, flowers and feathers are seen at all fashionable evening entertainments. Stylish handkerchiefs are rounded at the corners with sprays of fine hand embroidery, or may have a plain hem edged with real lace. Corsage handkerchiefs are of mousseline de soie, richly embroidered in white and colors, and are a charming addition to the ensemble of a costume, and it can be added that the favorite perfume is now Lautier's Lilac Blooms, the twin sister of Maybells, which has proved so universally popular. Savon Maybells, the new toilet soap, leaving such a delicate odor after use, is generally being adopted by the most fashionable classes.

FUR WAS NEVER

a more important factor in dress than at present. It is employed on dresses in great variety of ways, on cloaks, hats, and even shopping bags are made of it, with a small animal head at the upper part and a larger one below. Fur capes are more fashionable than ever, and only differ from those of last season in being longer in the back, pointed in front, higher on the shoulders, and showing large wired collars, that turn up or down at pleasure. A new idea is to tuck a silk handkerchief in the neck of the cape, a part showing in front and generally corresponding in color with the hat trimming. Combinations in furs are very much in vogue, and a light and dark fur placed together, bring out the beauties of each; as for example, tiger and seal, also seal and krimmer. Persian lamb is very popular both alone and in combination and very handsome cloaks show just an edge of it round the sleeves and down the front, a large collar giving a substantial finish.

GILT BECOMES

more and more prominent in fine millinery, and it is not at all unusual to see an entire hat of gilt net work, on a foundation of black or dark colored velvet. Gilt lace on the sides of velvet hats and forming in front a high bow in conjunction with velvet loops is in great favor, and sometimes the gilt lace is jeweled, or the velvet loops are held in place by gilt daggers, quill feathers or long gilt pins. Canary color is especially popular, and is seen in combination with all the wool shades, grays, blues and black.

VERONA CLARKE.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told us she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was:- Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery Keplinger's Drug Store, large bottles 50c and $100.

A Very Diminutive Bride.

A wedding is to take place in Paris, Mo., in a few days which is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. The bride is Miss Nellie Branham, celebrated dwarf of that place, and the groom is a leading society man of Quincy, Ill. She is 23 years of age and 22 inches high, having a faultless form and winning ways.

The prospective groom is five feet and 9 inches tall and 11 years of age, and his little sweetheart can barely reach his hand as they walk along the street, presenting a curious sight. The young man's parents strongly object to the marriage.

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CHEWING TOBACCO
IS INDEED A LUXURY
FINZER'S
Old Honesty
COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT AND IS KNOWN AS A
Standard Brand
AMONG DEALERS THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.
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TRADE MARK.
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Excels any remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Weak Eyes, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Blotches, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Heaves at once. *Manufactured by the*
IOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Intelligent Readers will notice that
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are not *"warranted to cure"* all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:
Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.
For these they are not warranted *infallible*, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.
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25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
FOR CONSUMPTION
Piso's Cure is our best selling medicine. I have a personal knowledge of its beneficial effects, and recommend it. —S. LARRY; Druggist, Allegheny, Pa.
Rep my-29-1y

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FOR REFERENCES see Wed. and Sat. Philadelphia Times.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.
These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	.25
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4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.
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One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to
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about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, no larger or heavier to carry. We will also show you how you can realize from $25 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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SURE remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia & Sciatica. Sold by druggists, or by mail, 25 cents.
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We want a few more good men to sell our nursery products. To energetic and reliable men we will guarantee liberal wages and permanent employment. Previous experience not required. Terms and outfit free. Address stating age and enclosing stamp,
SEARS, HENRY & CO.,
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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been signed on the estate of M. J. Rupert, late of Walker township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. W. RUPERT, Executor,
Zion, Centre Co., Pa.
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SALESMEN WANTED. Steady employment on liberal terms. Special inducements to good men. Fine outfits. Low prices.
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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda
is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.
Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
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SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
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This standard brand of plug tobacco is acknowledged to be the best chew and the largest piece for the money in the market. *Vinco tin tag on each lump.* Its extensive sale for many years has established its reputation. There is nothing better. Try it. For sale by dealers and grocers.

The greatest improvement in Corsets during the past twenty years is the use of Coraline in the place of horn or whalebone. It is used in all of Dr. Warner's Corsets and in *no others.*
The advantages of Coraline over horn or whalebone are that it does not become set like whalebone, and it is more flexible and more durable.
Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets are made in twenty-four different styles, fitting every variety of figures—thin, medium, stout, long waists and short waists.
Sold everywhere.
WARNER BROS., Mfrs.,
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PILES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; at night worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which protrude, bleed and ulcerate, and in most cases result in fatal ulcers. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cts. Address letters, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
SKIN DISEASES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
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The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Erysipelas, &c., no matter how obstinate or long standing. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money on call easy at 5@6 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, $4.83@4.83½; actual rates, $4.82¾ for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Governments steady; currency, 6s, 112 bid; 4s, coupon, 121 bid; 4½s, do., 104 bid.

The stock market was more than usually active this morning. At the opening prices were somewhat irregular, but subsequently a buying, apparently due to the settlement of the Union Pacific deal, and the favorable news from London this morning, which reported higher prices there, caused values to take a sharp upward turn. Sugar trusts were an exception, and declined 2 per cent. at the opening, to 82½, and then advanced to 88½. Chicago Gas dropped 2 per cent., in sympathy with Sugar. The rest of the list, on a good buying, advanced ½ to 3½ per cent. in the first forty-five minutes. Toward 11 o'clock there was a sharp reaction. After 11 o'clock the market rallied again, and further fractional gains were made. At the close the market was dull at about the best figures.

Closing prices:

West. Union Tel.	78¼	Chicago & Alton	124
Adams Express	145	Del. & Hudson	130¼
U. S. Express	63	Del., L. & West.	133¾
C., C., C. & I.	63¼	Erie	26¾
N. Y. Central	100	Lake Shore	107¾
Illinois Central	97¼	Northwest	108
Northern Pacific	22¾	Do. pref.	137¼
Do. pref.	65¾	Pacific Mail	32½
Central Pacific	30¼	Reading	32
Union Pacific	43¾	St. Paul	54¼
Missouri Pacific	67½	Wabash	9¾
Texas Pacific	15¼	Bur. & Quincy	91¼
Alton & T. H.	22	Ore. R'y & Nav.	85
Canada Southern	51	Ore. & Trans.	—
Canada Pacific	74¾	Rich. & Terminal	16¾
N. Y. & N. E.	34¾	Sugar Trust	57¼

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—FLOUR—Firm for the more desirable brands and demand fairly active; fine, $2.65@3.50; superfine, $3.15@3.80; city mill extras, $5.15@5.40 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $3.90@5.50.

WHEAT—Opened strong at ¾c. advance, but after the demand ceased the advance was lost, and at noon the market was weak; receipts, 150,800 bushels; shipments, none; No. 2 red winter, $1.04 cash; do., December, $1.03⅝; do., January, $1.03⅛.

CORN—Opened firm at ⅛c. advance, and further improved ¼c. before noon, when the market was steady; receipts, 105,750 bushels; shipments, 130,858 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 61c. cash; do., December, 61c.; do., January, 61⅛c.

OATS—Quiet; receipts, 162,000 bushels; shipments, 49 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 50¾@51¼c. cash; do., May, 52¾c.

PORK—Dull; mess, $10.50@12.

LARD—Steady; December, $6.18; do., January, $6.47.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 32@40c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40@40¼c.

ROSIN—Steady; strained to good, $1.47½@1.52½.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; western creamery, fancy, 27½@28c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; western, flat, 6@9¼c.

EGGS—Firm; state, fresh, 27@28c.; western, 25@26c.

SUGAR—Refined steady; cut loaf and crushed, 6¾c.; granulated, 6¼c.; mold A, 6 3-16@6¼c.

RICE—Nominal.

TALLOW—Steady; prime city, 4 11-16c.

COFFEE—Spot lots steady; fair Rio cargoes, 20¼c.

SENATOR HOAR DENIES IT.

And Gives His Opinion on the Question of Protection.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Senator George F. Hoar writes the secretary of the Home Market club in refutation of the following editorial statement of a Boston newspaper:

"And even so stanch a Republican as Senator Hoar in one of his campaign speeches last month spoke of free trade as 'the desired and ultimate end of tariff legislation.'"

Mr. Hoar says there is no truth in it whatever. "My opinion," says he, "on the question of protection is the result of my early studies and reflection, and is unchanged by the observation of my mature life. I think the protective policy has developed, is developing and will hereafter develop the greatness, glory, happiness and wealth of the United States. I think, also, that the wealth, happiness, greatness and glory of the United States are a great blessing to the poor of all lands. She is a greater blessing to mankind by her example of the effect of self government and well ordered liberty than she can be by buying the goods of other nations at prices determined by pauper rates of wages.

"When other countries have established popular institutions, have elevated their workmen to the condition of ours, have given them their full and equal share in government and are ready to pay as good wages as we do, then we may be ready for free trade."

KOCH'S CURATIVE LYMPH.

The Secret of It Exclusively the Property of the Professor.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—In a lecture delivered last night Dr. Bergmann stated that the secret of the composition of Professor Koch's curative lymph was exclusively the property of the professor. The doctor then illustrated the degree of fever after each injection and the quantity of lymph variously required.

There has been no diminution in the number of physicians visiting the city to investigate the new system of treatment, 132 arriving yesterday.

The Prussian government will soon present a bill for the consideration of the diet providing for the establishment of an institute of bacteriology in order that Professor Koch may push his investigations. The institute will be equipped with five infirmaries containing 150 beds. In addition to allowing Professor Koch an adequate grant for his great services the government will assume the task of furnishing the lymph.

Slashed with a Big Knife.

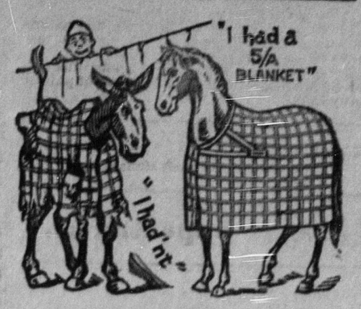
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Judge Virgil Porter, one of the best known men in northwestern Missouri, was terribly slashed with a large pocket knife at Plattsburg by W. H. Lyons, a prominent young attorney. Lyons entered Porter's office and a quarrel ensued. It is said that Lyons became abusive, and Judge Porter attempted to eject him. When Lyons left he was covered with Porter's blood, but was himself uninjured. He told friends that he had cut Porter. The judge was found trying to walk out of the room, with his clothes badly cut and blood flowing from a dozen wounds. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

The Boat Found and the Men Missing.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—William Blythe and Harlow Bennett, of Walcott, with James Ferguson and Calvin F. Campbell, of Oswego, went hunting in a boat on Sodus bay, sixteen miles from here, Thursday. Friday morning the boat was found on the beach and the men are missing.

The Alabama Deadlock.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 28.—The last vote for United States senator to succeed Pugh, of Alabama, is as follows: Pugh, 46; Seay, 26; Kolb, 41; Watts, 15. Necessary to elect, 65.



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30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.
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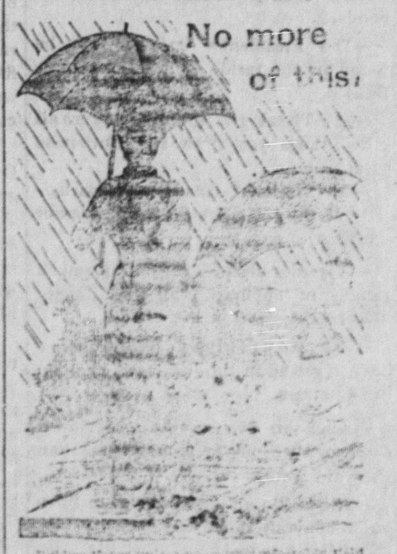
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
Manufd by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.



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Rep ap-24-1y Philadelphia Pa.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COLLEGE
Fall Term Begins Sept. 20th, 1888.
This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:
1. A Full Classical Course of four years
2. A Latin Scientific course
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the general Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry
6. A reorganized Course in Mechanic Arts, Combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
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Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal.
For Catalogues, or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., President.
8-1f State College, Centre Co., Pa

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Patent Variable Friction and Belt Fee.
Steam Engines, Hay Presses,
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Send for illus Threshing Machines, & Catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR & CO. York, Pa.
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Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

CHAS. L. GATES, - - LESSEE
Editor and Business Manager.

Local Department.

—Court again this week.

—Severe colds are numerous.

—Will it be rain or snow or nothing?

—Did you see the "feathery flakes" a fallin'.

—Gillmore's Band made a great hit in Philipsburg.

—About eight inches of snow fell on Monday afternoon.

—If a man wants pity from his friends he must first get rich.

—Eggs are becoming a little plentier but no lower in price.

—The good housewife is now preparing the winter pudding.

—Not near so many people in Bellefonte this week as there were last.

—The hardest person to please is the man who doesn't know what he wants.

—A quire of paper and package of envelopes for 8 cents at Arcade book store. d1-tf.

—It is now soon time for the Bellefonte stores to put on their holliday attire.

—This is the last month in the year. You will soon have to learn to write 1891.

—This is the last week for the newly elected county officers to file their bonds.

—The President's message can be found on the inside of to-day's paper, Read it.

—The Thanksgiving turkeys were all killed; those yet alive are Christmas turkeys.

—The National Guard will participate at the inauguration of Governor Pattison,

—Recorder elect Morrison has quite a number of applicants for the deputy Recordership.

—The man is fortunate who doesn't have to get up in time to go away on the 5 30 train.

—After this week's court is concluded some men will know more of law than they did before.

—The Battle of Gettysburg matinee on Monday afternoon was patronized by about four hundred.

—The Æolian orchestra furnished the music for the battle of Gettysburg entertainment on Monday night.

—Where is the man that said there would be no winter? Wherever he is he certainly knew nothing about it.

—Feed your chickens a little warm cornmeal mornings and evenings if you want them to give a good return in plenty of eggs.

—Look at the fine display of imported baskets and oil and pastel paintings in the windows of Arcade Book Store. d1-tf.

—A great storm is predicted to pass over Pennsylvania from west to east between the 4th and 8th of December. Be prepared for it.

—A Huntingdon paper states that "Postal telegraph poles" are being erected at that Place. Postmaster Wanamaker must have been around there.

—There were more drunken men to be seen in the streets last Saturday than there have been for weeks. Why is this thus?

—Sleighs were out on Monday evening. By the way, it would take but about 6 inches more snow to make good sleighing.

—Mr. Samuel Wyland will soon be ready to open his new store on Water street, in the village of Milesburg. Success to him.

—All water pipes and hydrants should be put in proper condition for no telling how soon there may come a general freeze up.

—The Mill Hall axe factory was shut down on Saturday for one month. One hundred and twenty men are thus thrown idle.

—The Union Temperance service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening was largely attended and proved very interesting.

—Hereafter the Tyrone *Times* will be issued semi-weekly. Brother Nissley must be making things hum in the Tyrone newspaporial world.

—The hop given by the Senior class of State College on last Friday night was well attended and quite a brilliant affair. Many Bellefonters were present.

—A Bellefonter said on Saturday that he always thought that old saw about plumber's bills was only a newspaper joke; he thinks different now, he's tried it.

—There was some of the dryest courting going on in the court house on Tuesday that is seldom heard. It was hardly interesting to the plaintiff and defendant

—Don't always look on the dark side of life, but rather study to select some bright spots every day of your life; by so doing you, and all around you, will be better and happier.

—There are some pretty mean men in this world and the man on Howard street that compels his wife to get up and make the fires these cold mornings is one of the meanest.

—In the year 1800 there were five millionaires in the United States. In the present year—1890—there are seven thousand. How many will there be ninety years from now?

—Monday was the first winter night we have had this season. But from present appearance it won't be the last one. Let it come, such weather is far healthier than wet, warm and sultry.

—At a very late hour Sunday night a visitor arrived at the home of Mr. John Trafford on Howard Street. As winter is coming on Mr. Trafford thinks it would be rather heartless to turn the young lady out of doors, so has concluded to keep her

—The boys have already commenced to slide on the pavements. This should not be done. On Monday evening a lady and gentleman came very near being run into on Linn street with one of the long double sleds. Boys, take the street for your sliding.

—The new one-dollar Treasury notes issued under the recent silver bill, and which are so badly needed in business circles, are now being printed at the rate of forty thousand a week. Eighty thousand fives are being produced in the same time. The twos will be ready shortly.

—This is for lawyers: The game laws say that a person must not kill a deer or catch a fish out of season. Can a man therefore, who has a deer park, and raises his own deer, and one who has a fish pond, and propagates his own fish, legally kill those (his own) deer and cath those,his(own fish)?

—Tramps are quite numerous of late. Only on Monday a very stout, healthy-appearing young man came into the *News* office and asked for ten cents to get his dinner. A collection was taken up and the amount passed over after which the young man departed to get his "dinner."

—The Bellefonte Academy will be ready for occupancy after the holliday vacation, Prof. J P Hughes will hardly know himself when he gets in that nice newly furnished building. Look out for the development of some superior intellects and the turning out of some bright scholars.

—Do all parents know that they are personally and financially responsible for any damage or injury to another that their boys may do by sliding on the pavement? If they know it they should not allow them to do so; if they don't know it they ought soon to find it out as it may save them some trouble and money.

—When our local sportsmen bring home more rabbits than they know what to do with they should salt them down for future use. When they desire a fresh rabbit take one out of the brine and put it in thick milk over night and in the morning Mr. rabbit will come up smiling and fresh as a daisy. If you have not already, try it once just to see how it works.

—One day last week, in Ohio, (think it was in McKinley's district) a man by the name of Wheat married a woman by the name of Corn,and the choir astonished the natives by singing 'What shall the harvest be?' The bride fainted and the groom has not been heard from since but it is generally supposed that he has gone to 'Gather in the sheaves.'

—Some days ago the DAILY NEWS published an item about a woman traveling through the upper part of this county and through Huntingdon county soliciting chances on a watch, the receipts to go for the benefit of a Mrs. Robinson. The rascal is now nearer Bellefonte. The person has been seen by a representative of this paper and it is evident that a great imposition is being practiced. Our informant tells us that he is willing to swear that said woman is a man masquerading in woman's clothes and that he is a swindler of the first water. Keep a sharp lookout for the rascal and if he comes to you give him a warm reception.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Will Harter departed for Chicago this morning.

Mr. John Shadle, of Thomas street, is butchering to-day.

Mr. William Duncan, of Philipsburg, has been attending court in Bellefonte this week.

Mr. William McFarlane, one of Boalsburg's prominent citizens,visited friends in Bellefonte this week.

Mr. Ed. C. McEntire, wholesale agent for G. R. Danenhower & Son, of Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., transacted business in Bellefonte recently.

It is dangerous to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant, and is easily applied. It cures the worst cases of catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever, giving relief from the first application. Price 50 cents.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The Meetings in the Court House Always Largely Attended.

Despite the attractions elsewhere on Monday night a very good sized audience assembled in the court house to hear Mr. Woodford deliver another of his excellent, interesting and impressive temperance talks. It was his eighth consecutive evening address in Bellefonte and the interest that he stirred up when first he spoke here over a year ago has not fagged in the least. The peculiar Godly earnestness and force that accompany every utterance almost of the speaker, together with his narration of personal experience in his own career that find a counterpart in the hearts of many of his hearers, never fail to enlist the interest and sympathy of all who listen and persuade many to make new endeavors to lead lives of manliness and soberness.

A vast number have signed the pledge during the past week, the majority of them being men and young men. Mr. Woodford has great reason to feel proud of the success that is attending his zealous efforts, and the intemperate as well as the Christian temperance people of Bellefonte, should be very thankful that such a grand work in the interest of God, home and humanity is being wrought out in our midst. There is something so new about every one of Mr. Woodford's addresses that it is a pleasure to hear him, no matter how often he speaks.

At the close of Monday evening's meeting a committee was chosen to meet at 3 o'clock Tuesday in the W. C. T. U. rooms for the purpose of conferring together and devising some plan of organization whose purpose shall be specially to look after the needs and comforts of those who have signed the pledge, to throw about them such influences as tend to encourage them in their noble stand and hold them up through all temptations and to provide for frequent meetings where the principles of temperance may constantly be impressed upon the public mind, and those who desire so to do may show their purpose to turn from their error of intemperance by signing the pledge. The committee as selected was as follows:

Mrs J P Harris, Mrs James Harris, Mrs Linn, Miss Mary Blanchard, Dr. Swartz, J W Gephart, Robert McKnight and Rudolph Shadd, with all the pastors of the town as ex-officio members.

Excursion Orders for the Institute.

The county Superintendent, D. O. Etters, Bellefonte, Pa., announces that up till Friday,December 12, he will send excursion orders to applicants enclosing return postage. In sending for orders please state full name, post office address,and station at which train is taken. Through the courtesy of Supt. Thos. A. Shoemaker, all persons coming over the Buffalo Run railrord will be given excursion rates on the train. Orders not used please return to Superintendent.

INSTITUTE NOTES

In addition to the programme of the Institute as given in last week's paper the following is found on the regulation institute invitation card:

Enrollment begins at 10 a.m. Monday, December 15th, in the Court House, Teachers are requested to report promptly to the roll clerk, on their arrival. An enrollment fee of $1.00 will be charged for which a membership ticket will be given, admitting the holder to all evening entertainments.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Peck & Fursman's Uncle Tom's Cabin company which played in Baltimore during Thanksgiving week and there received such an ovation, are booked to appear in Garman's opera house on Wednesday evening, December 24th. The company is composed of thirty people and they carry a car load of special scenery. All the Baltimore papers spoke of them in the highest terms of praise.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Briscoe's Battle of Gettysburg drew a good sized audience to the opera house on Monday evening. The entertainment is all it is claimed to be and more, too. The lecture as delivered by Gen. Mulholland is in itself well worth the price of admission, while the pictures are life like and accurate. The exhibition is one that must be seen to be appreciated and one that cannot fail to at all times awake within the breasts of every true and loyal American a feeling of pride and patriotism.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Bellefonte Temperance Union will be held in the rooms of the W C T U in Crider's Exchange, on Thursday evening Dec. 4th, at half past seven o'clock. It is earnestly desired that every person that has signed the pledge during the past ten days be present. As the union is desirous of finding out the names of those persons and also of affecting a permanent organization. The object of the union is to furnish a cheerful and pleasant club room, which shall be open at all hours of the day until ten o'clock in the evening, where anybody can go during that time, and find a place to read, write or converse with friends. But the main object will be to further the cause of temperance in Bellefonte. Everybody is invited to attend.

Director's Day.

The School Director's Association of Centre county has sent out the following announcement:

The annual meeting of the School Directors' Association of Centre county will be held in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 18th day of December,1890, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock, a. m.

An excellent programme of exercises has been prepared for the Convention. County Supt. D. O. Etters has secured Prof. G. Groff, M. D., President of the State Board of Health, to deliver an address on the proper construction, lighting and heating of school buildings. Prof. Buchout, of the State College, will address the meeting on "Tree Planting and the Beautifying of School grounds."

By resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, each district was to annually contribute one dollar for the purpose of enabling the Association to carry on its work. It is greatly desired and earnestly requested that the directors of each district will come prepared to pay this small annual fee. It comes out of school funds and should be promtly paid.

The executive committee have sent to the secretary of each board a petition to be signed by all the members thereof, asking the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing school boards to pay the Directors (at least) their actual expenses for attending the annual and tri-ennial conventions. This question will also be discussed at the meeting in December. Your interest in it, as well as in the schools, and your desire to advance the great work of aducation in our county, should impel you to be present.

Cheerful News from the Clearfield Coal Regions

A representative of the Williamsport *Sun* has been through the Clearfield coal regions and thus states the outlook as at present existing:

The Clearfield coal region is enjoying a loom. Operators are greatly rejoiced in the outlook and feel sanguine that the sales during the coming winter will greatly surpass those of last year. The output is growing, shipments increasing and prices are such as will enable them to secure a good margin on all sales made. Then, again, there is not so much complaint as to a scarcity of cars now as in the past. This has always been a great drawback to that region. On account of it miners have too frequently been only able to get in four and five days in a month, and sometimes not so much as that. Thus far, this season, however, no such difficulty is heard of. The men are working steady and making good wages. Both men and operators speak nothing but good things concerning the future prospects of that teeming and stirring coal field. More money was paid out at the different pay offices on the Saturday previous than at any other time for several years past. Several new mines are being opened around the above town, and the new shaft, which is about completed at Houtzdale, and which will put the famous lower vein on the market, will soon be ready for operation. This will have a great tendency not only to give Houtzdale a boom, but of making it the most prominent town in the Clearfield region.

Kurtz vs. Chambers.

The case which occupied the attention of the court most all of Monday was that of J. L. Kurtz vs. E. R. Chambers, an action on the part of the plaintiff to recover a $250 commission which he alleged was due him on a written agreement for securing a purchase, in the person of Thomas A. Shoemaker, for the Chambers farm in Buffalo Run valley. The evidence adduced at the trial plainly showed that at the same time Mr. Kurtz was the acting confidential agent for Thomas Collins, for whom the farm was purchased, and, according to decisions of the Supreme Court a man cannot act as agent for and receive pay from vendor and vendee, hence the Court charged the jury to render a verdict for the defendant, It is not yet known whether Mr. Kurtz will appeal or let this decision settle the case.

Letter List.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte P. O. unclaimed Dec. 1 '90:

Miss Bennett, Mr F Cinie, Mr Robert Foster, Anna M Grove, E J Harris, Mr John Hamilton, Miss Hattie Kissell,Mrs Blanche Karman, William Lucas, Mrs M K Morrison,S McCamont, Mr C B McCoun, A W Norris, Mr Harry P North, Mr Reuben A Shauner, Richard Thompson, Mr. M M Wilson, Mr J M Zellers.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

Marriage Licenses.

Samuel Ray, of Roopsburg, and Cora E Dubbs, of Potter township. Robert Smith, of Johnstown, and Emma C Heckman, of Penn Hall, Pa, Franklin P Hendricks, of Winterburne, and Sadie C Hoy, of Madisonburg. Charles E Barner, of Hublersburg, and Elsie I Boal, of Tusseyville. Edward Page, of Curtin township, and Lizzie Coble, of Harris township. A J Barter, of Coburn, and Sallie B Shirk, of Potters Mills, Pa.

Turkey Dinner.

The W. C. T. U. announces that on Thursday, of next week, they will give a turkey dinner. For further notice watch the columns of the NEWS.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Harrry Reaser, of Fillmore, visited Bellefonte on Saturday.

Mr, T. B. Budinger, of Snow Shoe was in Bellefonte on Monday.

Mr. William Lytle, of Half Moon, is attending court this week.

Mr. J. W. Blair, one of Fillmore's school teachers was in town the other day.

W. E. Gray, Esq., and lady spent Sunday with Mrs. Gray's parent's at Fillmore.

Mr. Edward Sellers, Oak Hall's popular foundryman, transacted business in Bellefonte on Saturday.

Herman W. Baird, of Pennsylvania Furnace, passed through Bellefonte on Saturday, on his way to Howard.

Mrs. Susanna Bossman, who has been visiting her parents on Thomas Street, was taken quite seriously ill on Saturday.

Ex-Judge Orvis was seen in Lock Haven on Saturday arm in arm with the republican congressman-elect, Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. William Fitzgerald, of the nail works, dropped in on us on Saturday. Come in again, William, your smiling countenance is always welcome.

Mr. George Sheets, who for the past year has been engaged in gathering wool for G. S.Keller, of Houserville, departed on Saturday for his home in Franklinville, Huntingdon county.

On Saturday evening Mr. L. L. Brown departed for Philadelphia. It is more than likely that he will make that city his future home. At all events he will spend the winter there. His family, which is now in Atlantic City, will shortly join him in the Quaker City.

Col. John Youngman, of the *Watchman* staff, is off on a "jamboree" to Philadelphia. P. S.—The word "jamboree" is not intended in the sense it would apply to an ordinary mortal. In its application to an editor it is simply intended to mean that with a great big valise packed full of nothing, a "trip pass" in his pocket, half a dozen punched or plugged pennies and nickels and perhaps a good whole fifty-cent piece, he has gone to the city to see the sights so long as he can do so without getting hungry; when he does that, well, if he can't dead head it for a meal somewhere he's got to come home, that's all.

THAT GOD GIVEN WORK.

Over 300 Persons Have Signed the Temperance Pledge.

The gospel temperance meeting in the court house on Tuesday evening was the last of the series of meetings being held by Mr. Woodford, and for that reason the house was well filled by an appreciative and earnest audience. The speaker, Mr. Woodford, delivered one of his characteristic and good talks and what he said is subject matter enough for a hundred sermons. He talked of the greatness and grandeur of the mission work, but urged all to pursues their mision work at home first Hunt up the Hottentot on the street—in Bellefonte if you please—and prosecute your missionary work among them. Reform the wicked and convert the sinner near at home and then spread your exertions to foreign fields. Mr. Woodford eulogized the W. C. T. U. for the grand work they are doing in Chicago and many other cities and predicted for the Bellefonte Union just so great a work for the field in which they live. The speaker urged all to be earnest and dilligent in their fight against rum and also to hand in hand lead onward and upward those have just signed the pledge until they stand on the solid rock of self strenth where temptation cannot reach them and the tempter cannot assail.

The meeting on Tuesday evening was a glorious one in the cause of temperance. About seventy persons signed the pledge—forty of whom were men, a number boys the rest ladies. On the whole Mr. Woodford has great reason to rejoice over the good work of the past week. Since these gospel meetings began on last Monday night a week over 300 persons have signed the pledge of total abstinence. Many more have undergone a deep conviction of the error of their ways, and the whole temperance cause has received such a reviving in Bellefonte as to make glad the most despondent temperance worker. To see men go up to the desk and sign the pledge, men who for years past have been known as habitual drunkards, is enough in itself to recompense for a month of such meetings. But how much greater the result when three hundred persons declare their intention to join heart and hand with the noble ladies of the W. C. T. U. in their great struggle against the saloon.

Now that the evening meetings have closed keep up the fight. Let the members of the W. C. T. U. encourage by their kindness and actions those who have started aright to stand firm in their good resolution and influence them to win others from their evil ways. It is to be hoped that the good work may go on, that the temperance movement in Bellefonte may now be only in its infancy.

The new temperance organization which was effected will meet in the W. C. T. U. rooms next Sunday at 2.30 o'clock, to which meeting all friends of temperance, and especially the signers of the pledge, are invited.

Report of Benore School.

The following is the report of the Benore school for the month ending November 24th, 1890: Number of pupils enrolled—male 26, female 36, total 72. Average daily attendance—male 26, female 29, total 55. Per cent of attendance—male 80, female 84, average 82. Those not missing a day were Huey Malone, James Malone, Arthur Dick, Wm. Daywalt, Amos Reeder, James Reeder, George Saxon, Harry Miller,Nellie Gummo, Minnie Daywalt, Roxie Dick, Nora Love, Lydia Johnstonbaugh, Laura Power, Alice Malone, Clara Fitzsimmons, Minnie Miller, Those missing one day were Frank Williams, William Murlif, Abram Hicks. Geo. McBride, Samuel Scott, Charley Scott, Annnie Daugherty, Bertie Daywalt, Rosie Sigel, Alice Reeder, Nannie Powley, Annie Rudy, Liza Farley.

J. W. BLAIR, Teacher.

Notice.

I understand that my former clerk, A. V. Smith, is attempting to collect accounts due me at the Eureka grocery Store. I hereby warn all persons owing accounts on those books not to pay Mr. Smith as he has no right or authority to collect bills for me.

EDWARD T. TUTEN. n 28-tf.

THE EUREKA

CASH GROCERY.

I have purchased the Eureka Grocery store and it is now open again for business. I solicit a share of patronage and will sell goods at a price that will warrant cash payments.

I will sell only for cash. Call and examine my stock.

Store on High street next door to post-office.

M. P. TUTEN.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE